FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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AN ACT CONCERNING REVENUE.

(Continued.)

38. The tax shall be paid in advance to the sheriff of the county in which the calling is used, and no receipts therefor shall allow the person to act as broker aforesaid for one year; and if any person acting such authority shall act as such, he shall pay a tax of two hundred dollars, which the sheriff shall forthwith collect by distress.

39. On surgeon dentists, practicing physicians, practicing lawyers and all other persons (ministers of the gospel excepted) whose practice, salaries or fees, or all of them together, shall yield an annual gross income of five hundred dollars there shall be levied a tax of three dollars on the first five hundred, and two dollars for every additional five hundred dollars until such income shall exceed fifteen hundred dollars, and one dollars for every additional five hundred above that amount.

40. Upon each license to attorneys to practice law in the county or superior courts, ten dollars, to be paid at the time of obtaining license, to the clerk of the supreme court; so much thereof as may be paid to the clerk of the court at Raleigh, shall be paid by him into the public Treasury, and so much as shall be received by the clerk at Morganton, shall be expended by him under the direction of the court, in the purchase of books for the library at that place; and the clerk shall be entitled to six per cent. for receiving and accounting for said money.

41. Upon all insurance companies, incorporated by this State, an annual tax of one hundred dollars; and upon all insurance companies, incorporated out of the State, an annual tax of one hundred dollars for the first, and fifty dollars for every other county in which an agency shall be established. On all agencies of banks having separate existence out of the State, a tax of five hundred dollars. The tax shall be paid in advance to the sheriff of the county where the agency may transact its business, and where the agency may be established: and, if the tax be not paid in advance, the same shall be two hundred dollars, which the sheriff shall forthwith collect. On each express company a tax of two hundred dollars.

42. Upon every company of circus riders or equestrian performers, and upon every company or person who for reward, shall exhibit any collection of animals, commonly known as a menagerie, an annual tax, for each county wherein they may exhibit, of fifty dollars.

43. Upon every company of stage or theatrical players, slight of hand performers, rope dancers, tumblers, wire dancers, or company exhibiting for reward, artificial curiosities of any kind, (models of useful inventions excepted) and on each one of such persons when they perform or exhibit alone, an annual tax, for each county wherein they may exhibit, of thirty dollars; and upon every person or company exhibiting any other natural curiosity, not already mentioned, an annual tax, for each county wherein it may be exhibited, of fifteen dollars.

44. Upon every person or company of singers, dancers, ethiopean serenaders, or performers on musical instruments, who, for the public amusement, shall sing, dance, serenade or play on musical instruments for reward; and upon every other public exhibition for amusement exhibited for reward, and every person who lectures for reward, an annual tax of five dollars, unless the reward be wholly devoted to some literary or charitable use in the State.

45. The tax imposed in the three next preceding sections shall be paid in advance to the sheriff of the county in which the exhibition is to be made, who shall thereupon give a receipt for the same, specifying the county for which the tax is paid, and a list of the performances, animals or articles to be exhibited; and, if such tax is not paid in advance, the sheriff shall forthwith collect a double tax.

46. Every peddler, stage player, sleight of hand performer, rope dancer, tumbler, wire dancer, company of circus riders or equestrian performers, exhibitor of natural or artificial curiosities, company of singers, serenaders or musical performers, dancers, and every other public exhibitor for reward, shall show his receipt for the tax to any justice of the peace or constable who may demand a view thereof; and it shall be the special duty of constables to demand such view.

47. If the justice or constable shall be denied a view of the receipt, the offender shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, one-half for the State, and the other half for the constable or any other who will sue for the same; and the justice, if the denial be to him, shall forthwith issue his warrant for the recovery thereof; and if to a constable, he shall arrest the party and carry him before some justice of the peace, who shall issue his warrant for the penalty, and determine the cause.

48. All free white persons, living with, and constituting a part of the family, and all colored persons living, by consent, on the lands of another, shall be listed by the head of the family, or owner of the land, as the case may be.

Every kind of property, persons, employments, profession, privilege or subject, on which a tax is imposed, by this chapter, other than such on which the tax imposed is demandable at the time it is laid, shall be listed for taxation within the first twenty working days in July, in every year.

The real and personal estate, and other taxable subjects, unless otherwise provided, required to be listed for taxation shall be such as may be the property or in the possession of owners or subjects of taxation on the first day of July preceding, and the polls shall be such as are of the required age on that day: And any person arriving at age after that day, and before the election, may list himself before the sheriff or his deputy, and pay down to the sheriff the poll tax for the year.

Lists of the taxables of testators, intestates, minors, lunaties, insane persons, absentees or states held in trust, shall be rendered by the executor, administrator, guardian, agent, trustee, *cestui que trust*, as the case may be.

When tracts of land or town lots have been divided after valuation by the board, the list of tax lists shall affix and return the separate value of each part, making the sum of all the values equal to the valuation returned by the board; and the justice may swear and examine witnesses to aid him in the inquiry.

At the first court of pleas and quarter sessions of each county, held after the first day of July, the court shall annually appoint, for each township district, a justice of the peace to take lists of taxable property; whose names, with the respective districts, shall, during the term aforesaid, be posted at the court house by the clerk.

If the court should fail to make such appointment, any three justices of the peace of the county may meet at the office of the county court, on or before the first day of July, and appoint the takers of tax lists for the county, and the clerk shall record the same.

55. Notices of all appointments of the takers of tax lists, as soon as they are made, shall be issued and delivered by the clerk to the sheriff, who shall serve them within ten days on each justice, and he shall advertise, at three several places within the district, at least ten days before the time of listing, the places and times where and when he will attend for receiving the list of taxables.

56. The notice to be issued as aforesaid, to the justice, shall contain a copy of the fifty-ninth and sixty-sixth sections of this chapter; and at the same time the clerk shall deliver to the sheriff, to be handed to each justice, a fair copy of the returns, made by the last preceding board of valuation, of the assessment of real estate in his district, which copy the justice shall return, with his return of taxables to the clerk.

57. If any such justice should die, remove or become incapable, before his duties are performed, another shall be appointed by any three justices of the county, to be notified by the sheriff, for that purpose; and such justice shall take the list.

58. At the times and places appointed by the justice, the inhabitants of the district shall attend, and the justice shall read over to each one, giving in his list, all the articles and subjects of taxation, and thereupon he shall render to the justice his list of taxables, and, at the same time shall take the following oath:

You, A B, do solemnly swear, that you, either in your own right, or the right of any other person or persons whomsoever, either as guardian, attorney, agent, or trustee, or in any other manner whatsoever, are not liable for more taxes, under the laws of the State, than the amount which you have now listed; and that the list by you now delivered, contains at least as large an amount of interest, dividends, profits, practice, salaries and fees, as you are bound to list for taxation, and in all other respects contains a just and true account of all the property which, by law, you are bound to list for taxation, to the best of your knowledge and belief: so help you God.

59. No justice shall take the tax list of any one but on administering the foregoing oath, on pain of paying one hundred dollars to any one who will sue for it. *Provided, however*, that females, aged and infirm persons, and persons absent from the county during the days of listing taxables, on oath before any other justice may render a list of his taxables, and the same being certified by such justice, shall be entered on the tax lists.

60. Real estate shall always be listed in the county wherein it is situated. Personal property and other subjects of taxation shall be listed in the county where the owner or lister resides; but if the owner reside out of the State, they shall be listed in the county where his agent or the person liable for the tax may reside: *Provided, however*, that when real estate shall lie in one or more counties, a list of such estate, lying out of the county of the owner's residence, sworn before a justice of the county wherein the owner may reside, may be transmitted to the proper taker of the lists: *Provided, further*, that such slaves, or other taxable personal estate as are employed on the land of the owner, shall be listed where the land is listed.

61. If any person, bound to list taxables, or in right of another, shall fail to list the same or any part thereof, the sheriff shall collect from him and of his own proper estate double the tax imposed on the property or subject not listed.

62. If the sheriff or other person shall discover that any land has not been assessed, he shall make it known to the county court; whereupon a board shall be appointed to assess the same, who shall proceed in the manner herein provided: And the court shall ascertain the amount of tax which within the ten preceding years the land has been liable for but not paid, and the sheriff shall be ordered forthwith to collect treble the amount with interest of all such tax by distress or otherwise.

63. If any person shall refuse to take the oath prescribed in the fifty-eighth section of this chapter, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and the justice shall forthwith commit him to the common jail, unless he will be recognised with sureties to appear at the next term of the superior court of the county to answer the charge; and on conviction or submission, he shall be fined one hundred dollars, at least, more than the amount of his taxes.

64. It shall be the duty of the sheriffs to inform the attorney general and the solicitors of the State for the circuits and counties, concerning all omissions by tax payers done in their respective counties to defraud the State of its revenue; and the attorney general and solicitors of the State for circuits and counties, upon information, or good cause for suspicion, that any person has omitted to render his tax list, or has failed to render an accurate and fair list of all the property estate and subjects upon and for which he is liable to be taxed, shall file a bill in equity against the person so defaulting; and the answer of the defendant shall not be competent evidence against him in any criminal or penal prosecution whatever.

65. The public treasurer at the public cost shall have prepared and printed, as they may be needed, forms of tax lists with all the articles and subjects of taxation to be listed under this chapter or any future law, mentioned separately over the heads of parallel columns, in which the amount, or quantity or description of each article or subject to be listed is to be set down; and he shall annually furnish to each county court clerk two copies thereof for each collection district.

66. The justice, appointed to take the list of taxables, shall set down each article or subject in its proper column, against the names of the persons listing, arranged in alphabetical order, and return the same to the clerk of the county court, at the term next after the time prescribed for taking the list, and as a part of his return, which he shall always subscribe, he shall state that the list of each person listing was rendered on oath, in the manner prescribed and enjoined by law.

67. If any justice appointed to take the list of taxables, or any freeholder appointed to assess the value of land, shall wilfully refuse to discharge the duties of his appointment, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

68. The clerk, on receiving the returns, shall record them at length in alphabetical order, keeping the returns of each district separate from the other; and at the next county court, after they are directed to be made, shall set up in some conspicuous part of the court house, a copy of the whole, adding to the taxables of each person the amount of tax for which he is liable; and any clerk offending against any of the duties prescribed in this section, shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars.

69. The clerk, on or before the first day of April next after the lists are returned, shall return to the comptroller an abstract of the same, showing the number of acres of land, and their value, the valuation of town lots, the number of white and black polls, and shall specify every other subject of taxation, and the aggregate tax on the whole. At the same time the clerk shall return to the comptroller an abstract of the lists of the county and poor taxes paid in his county, setting forth, separately, the number of taxable white and black polls, the amount paid on each hundred dollars value of land, and also the gross amount of taxes of every kind levied for county purposes: and the comptroller, at the public cost, shall furnish the clerks with blank forms for the aforesaid abstracts of both kinds, and include the abstracts in his reports.

(To be Continued.)

INDIAN CORN.

Some valuable information in relation to Indian corn and the extent to which it is produced in the United States is given in the last number of the Cincinnati Railroad Record. We condense the most important facts and figures. The writer contends that Indian Corn is the most important crop in the United States, and that if the cotton were obliterated it would not work so much injury as the loss of two-thirds of the crop of Indian corn. And yet the culture of maize is confined to a belt of about thirteen degrees. In fact, three-fourths of the corn raised in the United States is produced between the 32d and 42d degrees of latititude; either south of the former or north of the latter corn is not a profitable crop. But little is raised in Europe, as the climate is not adapted to its culture. The product per acre in this country, on good land, is about forty bushels, and generally speaking it is the most certain crop raised. In some portions of Ohio one hundred and fifty-five bushels have been raised on an acre. The corn crop of the United States, at intervals of ten years, was as follows:

Crop of 1839, census of 1840, bushels	377,531,875
" 1849, " 1850, "	692,071,104
Actual increase	214,539,229
Increase per cent.	58 per cent.

Now, let us compare this increase with that of the other leading crops, and we have these figures:

Increase of Indian corn	58 per cent.
" Wheat	16 "
" Oats	10 "
" Wool	50 "
" Cotton	24 "
" Potatoes	none.
" Tobacco	none.

This is certainly a very remarkable result. It shows that both nature and agricultural economy are agreed that Indian corn is the great staple, the most profitable article cultivated in this country. The cotton crop has increased very rapidly, but, we see, not half so fast as that of Indian corn.

The census shows another fact, that either in the extreme South or North the averages fall off so fast as to confine the practical growth of maize to the Central Belt. Thus:

Average of corn per acre in the States of Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Georgia,	bushels, 16
Average of corn per acre in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky	" 30
Average of corn per acre in New England, New York, and New Jersey	" 28

In New England and New York corn raises a pretty good crop where it can be grown; but there is but a small quantity of land which is worth cultivating in this article.

A stronger illustration of the sectional growth of corn will be found by taking the corn crop of certain localities, thus:

Product of Indian corn in New England, New Jersey and New York, bushels	36,794,000
Product of Indian corn in Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, and Illinois	280,578,800
Product of Indian corn in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, and South Carolina	120,524,000

We thus see that the five States in the Valley of the Ohio raise about double the Indian corn raised in fifteen States of the North and South. If we add to this the products of Western Pennsylvania and Western Virginia, also in the valley of the Ohio, the product of this valley will be more than half the crop of the United States.

The foreign export of corn has never been large in comparison with the domestic consumption. It is, however, considerable, and is rapidly increasing.

The following figures exhibit the export of corn meal for each successive three years since 1835:

In 1835–'38	449,179
In 1838–'41	1,272,312
In 1841–'44	2,098,192
In 1844–'47	18,994,102
In 1847–'50	25,669,035
In 1850–'53	8,328,795

Notwithstanding the falling off in 1850–'53, the export of Indian corn is really increasing. In 1854 the export was much larger than in the previous year, and this must continue to be the case. The ports of Europe, such as Great Britain, to which the export has been chiefly, are learning the use of corn, and acquiring a taste for it; so that, being the cheapest grain, it will ultimately become the one most in demand.

There is another important aspect in which to view this immense product, viz. the commerce in corn and its tonnage and movement. According to the Record the ports of Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, and Chicago, on the Lake, probably receive and export twenty millions of bushels of corn. If we look to the whole country, not less than fifty million bushels of corn are moved in bulk. But, in addition to this, all the whiskey and fatted hogs, with a large part of the cattle of commerce, are corn in another form. They would not exist for market if it were not for corn. Now, we have in the United States three millions of fatted hogs, of which at least *two millions are fatted on corn*. We have six hundred thousand barrels of whiskey which enter into commerce, and we have at least half a million of cattle *fatted* on corn. In tonnage, then, we have this aggregate:

50,000,000 bushels of corn	1,500,000 tons.
2,000,000 hogs (at 200 lbs.)	200,000 "
600,000 barrels of whiskey	100,000 "
500,000 cattle	170,000 "
Aggregate	1,970,000 "

Two milllions of tons, then, is the least of freight furnished the various lines of transportation in 1849–'50. But at the current rate of increase the corn crop of 1860 will reach nine hundred millions of bushels, and the amount of freights furnished by it will be not less than three millions of tons. Now, this is enough, in addition to the passengers that would necessarily be furnished along the lines, to furnish a profit for three thousand miles of railway!

But this falls short of the reality: for as the crop increases the surplus increases much faster. For example, the above tonnage required but 100,000 bushels surplus on a crop of 600,000 bushels; but if the crop becomes 900,000 bushels the surplus will be more than 200,000. There is reason to believe, therefore, that the corn crop of 1860 will actually furnish employment for 4,000 miles of railway.—*Balt. American.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 22, 1855.

THE WILMINGTON FLOUR MARKET.—We find the following in the Wilmington Herald, being a paragraph in a letter of a Wilmington merchant, dated "Hillsborough, N. C., March 14, 1855."—

"You are aware that I'm on a drumming expedition. I have beaten the tattoo pretty thoroughly through Guilford, Alamance and Orange, and it gives me pleasure to state that I have not met a man whose State pride does not prompt him to wish to send his produce, and his orders for groceries and supplies to our place, in preference to Virginia, if we can offer the same, or nearly equal inducements. Their expressions in our favor are very strong and decided, and we must all unite to foster and encourage this favorable sentiment. Our grocers must quit importing flour from the North, and our families must second it by giving that from our own State the preference; and I can assure them this will be no sacrifice on their part, for in this region they can make as good flour as any in the world, and it can be sold cheaper than that brought from the North. We must give as good prices as Norfolk, even if we lose by it in the outset, it will be for our ultimate benefit."

How a little travel, combined with a due degree of self-interest, enlarges our patriotism, and expands our knowledge! Here is an intelligent merchant of Wilmington, who, by a short trip to Guilford, Alamance and Orange, has made the important discovery, that "in that region they can make as good flour as any in the world." This same flour, as good as any in the world, has been passing under the very eyes of this same merchant, or his neighbors, year after year, for time immemorial, and he appears never before to have discovered its excellent quality! Unfortunately, before it reached Wilmington, it had a Fayetteville brand put upon it,—a brand indicating its excellence to other parts of the world, but making it "sour flour" to Wilmington. It is only a few days ago that the Herald reported sales of superfine Fayetteville flour (from this same up-country region of course) at $8 75 per bbl., and of 20 bbls. of Orange county flour, without even specifying the quality, at $8 87½. Very possibly the flour was from the same mill. That which came through Fayetteville was inspected by one of the best judges in the country and pronounced "superfine." That which did not have the misfortune to come through Fayetteville was taken upon trust; no inspection necessary; it may have been from cross up to family; but whatever it was, it was worth 12½ cents a bbl. more for not having a Fayetteville brand upon it.

Then, too, our Wilmington merchant has had his patriotism developed by his trip. "Our grocers must quit importing flour from the North, and our families must second it by giving that from our own State the preference." Huzza! Hail Columbia! The old North State forever!

There is one reflection that strikes us in reading our drummer friend's letter. If Fayetteville and its flour are "no-where" in his estimation now, what will be their fate when Wilmington can get a full supply of flour direct from Guilford, Alamance and Orange, and from the North? If our superfine will not compete now with an unbranded lot, shall we be able to sell at all to Wilmington then? It is evident, we think, that we must seek *another market* for our surplus produce, —provided we are to have any surplus produce, after all the improvements now going on to cut it off from us shall have been completed. Wilmington is either disposed to break us down, or she is so secure of her prey that she can give us what prices she pleases, and treat us with contempt, to boot. And we do not hesitate to say, that Fayetteville will deserve all this, and more, if she rests quietly in her present condition, suffering her trade to be taken from her on all hands, without a manful, a united, a hearty struggle—a death struggle if need be—to right herself.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS.—We comply, with pleasure, with a request to call attention to the Advertisement of these works in another column. The Company, we understand, is composed entirely of North Carolinians; men of means, high standing, energy and public spirit. Their capital is $300,000.

Such of our readers as are in want of machinery which they cannot obtain at the Foundry in this place, would do well to examine the work of this establishment before sending North. "Encourage Home Manufactures."

WAR.—The Washington Union, referring to the recent firing into the El Dorado by a Spanish man-of-war, says that "The repetition of such outrages satisfies us that our pacific relations with Spain cannot be long maintained, and we think *that this conviction cannot be too earnestly impressed upon the public mind.*"

THE CENTRAL ROAD.—The Greensboro' Patriot, copying and commenting upon an article from the Charlotte Whig, makes the following remarks:

"As it is but a repetition and reiteration of a great deal, as we believe, of unjustifiable abuse against the North Carolina Rail Road, we deem it proper to give it a passing notice. We could not help but see from the public prints that this Road was the subject of frequent attacks from certain quarters in the last Legislature, and these attacks have been followed up since the adjournment of that body, by newspapers of certain sections unfriendly to this Road. If those whose pleasure it is to make these onsloughts on a great public work would confine themselves to facts, we might content ourself with letting them pass, and let time give the answer and the refutation to these unnecessary and uncalled for complaints."

As this is probably one of the sections, and the Observer probably one of the newspapers alluded to, it may be as well to set the Patriot right as to our cause of complaint.

We have never made an "onslaught" upon the Central Railroad, its cost or its management, though we thought and still think that it might have been more wisely located. That road is indebted, (as the Senator from Guilford can probably tell the Patriot) to Cumberland County for its existence. Its passage through the House, after the road had been despaired of, was secured by Mr. Dobbin. And but for the vote of Col. Alex. Murchison, then the Senator from Cumberland, it would never have been chartered. As to its cost we consider it a very cheaply constructed road. As to its management, we can only say that in business capacity, its President probably has no equal in the State. These are not the matters of complaint in this section.

What they are, have been so often stated that it is not necessary we should repeat them.

THE NEW EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—The death of Nicholas was so unexpected, and so immediately preceding the sailing of the last steamer, that we are not yet favored with the views of the better informed European press upon the probabilities of peace or continued war from the accession to power of his son Alexander II.

In the absence of information from that quarter, (very soon to be supplied however by the arrival of another steamer,) we have been much interested in a long article in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, in which we find the following description of the new Czar:—

"Alexander Nicolaewitch, the successor of Nicholas, was born on the 29th of April, 1818, and will therefore be thirty-seven years old next month. He is more distinguished for his amiability and natural goodness, than for the talent and energy that distinguished his father, with whom he was far from being a favorite. Some years ago, Nicholas once boxed his ears at a session of the Imperial Council, veuting upon him such names as "fool and idiot," (*bete,*) which were none the less offensive because of their truthfulness. Constantine, the second son, born in 1827, is, in every respect, the superior of his brother, inheriting the indomitable will, moral courage, and wisdom in council, of his father. On this account, it has been sometimes supposed that the will of Nicholas would declare him heir to the crown. But this is very improbable. Far the most touching incident in the career of the late Emperor, was his refusal to recognize the decree of Alexander excluding his brother Constantine from the throne, even after the voluntary resignation of the latter; and it would be against every principle he is supposed to have held, to have taken a step similar to that which he had condemned in his predecessor. Much as he may have deplored the degeneracy of his eldest born, no essential mental defect was apparent to justify his exclusion; and though the laws of Russia are generally supposed to permit the Czar to name his successor, we do not believe the natural order has been violated in the present instance, when it could not be done without danger of revolution."

The Journal thinks it probable, that the suspicions of poison, which the sudden death of Nicholas naturally gave rise to, may fasten upon the friends of the son Alexander, also the friends of peace.

"The last two years (says the Journal,) have witnessed more bitter animosities at the Court of St. Petersburg, than had existed for a long previous period, and the heart of the Emperor is said to have been wrung with anguish at the growth of a schism in the midst of his own family, which menaced trouble after his death, if not before it. The peace party, led by the Heir Apparent to the crown, has been, from the beginning of 1853, antagonistic to the policy which led to the present war, and opinions were at one time so discordant that the Czar was compelled to interpose his Imperial authority against his own son, in favor of one of his Ministers of State. It has been supposed that these difficulties had of late subsided; and that the ill health of the Empress had cemented into union a family once devoted in the mutual attachment of its members; but it will not be a matter of wonder if the death of the Czar should, at some future day, be laid at the door of a party which looked to his own son as its leader."

From these facts, as we take them to be from the character of the Journal, we indulge more hope of peace than we have heretofore entertained.

GEN. JACKSON ON THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—Two Irishmen in New York, who had been to see the spirits, are reported as thus moralizing on the result of the New Hampshire election.

"Bad news, Pat," said Mike.

"Faith an' you're right there," responded Pat.

"What would ould Gineral Jackson say to this, if he was alive now?" ejaculated Mike.

"Be gorra," replied Pat, "he'd say he was glad he was dead!"

ARRIVED.—The Steamer John H. Haughton, which left Lockville on the 19th ult., arrived at Wilmington on Monday evening, with a cargo of cotton, flour, &c. The Haughton's trip had been delayed by want of water above this place.

KNOW NOTHING ITEMS.—It is said that the late Virginia Convention was composed of 53 Whigs and 47 Democrats.

A letter from this place, published in the American Organ, says that "both parties, Whig and Democratic, are being merged into one in our town. "Sam" has a mortgage on Cumberland county from this time forth. Believe it."

From other parts of this State the Organ publishes the following extracts from letters:

KINSTON, N. C.—The work goes bravely on in this locality, and, in fact, all over the State. All that the people want is light upon the subject; they are all alive to the movement, and new recruits are falling into line hourly. I am of the opinion that all the sons of this glorious republic will cry aloud with joy after they hear the result of our Congressional election in August next.

TARBORO', N. C.—The order is progressing slowly but steadily, even in old Edgecombe, the banner county of Democracy.

LILESVILLE, N. C.—Sam is wide awake in these parts, and will make himself felt when the time for work arrives.

WADESBORO', N. C.—At an election which was held in our town on the 27th ult., the Know Nothing ticket received fifty-two votes for magistrate of police and town council, while the other ticket only got five. Sam is here in strong array.

At a caucus in Richmond, Virginia, a few days ago, a Presidential nomination was made in the following novel way.

Eleven strips of paper, bearing the names of General Houston, Kenneth Rayner, William C. Rives, Millard Fillmore, Daniel Ullman, George Law, Governor Pollock, Alfred B. Ely, General Bayley, Commodore Stockton, and Jacob Broome were deposited in a box, and one being casually taken out, it proved to be the name of Kenneth Rayner. The act was repeated, and Mr. Rayner's name again appeared. Hereupon it was agreed that the Hon. Kenneth Rayner was the proper person for the candidacy.

DIED,

In Robeson county, on the 15th inst., Mrs. MARY McGUGAN, in the 77th year of her age, consort of Daniel McGugan, Sen. She emigrated to this country from the Isle of Knapdale, Scotland, in 1801. She was long a member of the Presbyterian Church, and adorned her profession by a life of exemplary piety.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

C. F. Line, March 22 —Str Gov. Graham, with boat N King, with goods for C G Yates, S Young, J Sundy, J A Pemberton, Drake & Parker, S S Arey, Worth & Utley, W F & E F Moore, G W Williams & Co, Hall & Sackett, J Miller, H L Myrover, Deep River Co, U Schermerhorn, Murchison, Reid & Co, J Worth & Son, Spear & Bryan, W H Spear, E Glover, T Covington, E H Davis, A McLauchlin, Tyson, Kelly & Co, Island Ford Co, A A McKethan, P P Freeman, Payne & Co, A A T Sowell & Bro, H G Lucas, L J Haughton, S A Holmes, Barnhardt & Sullivan, J Huske, M L Holmes, T F Prather, W R Smith, Rankin & McLean, D & W McLaurin, Gardner & Co, W H Carver, J & T Waddill, W R Wilborn, N McK, McN.

Banks's Line, March 19 and 21, Strs Brothers and Grist with goods for C T Haigh & Sons, R & A Murphy, A Johnson & Co, H C Robinson, H & E J Lilly, C Goddard, F Fries, C C Barbee & Co, Ray & Pearce, S Holmes, E W Willkings, W Murphy & Co, Worth & Utley, Hall & Sackett, J O Boon & Co, A W Steel, Jas Kyle, Marsh & Gorrell, T C Pfohl & Co, Drake, Parker & Co, Benbow, Kyle & Co, H A London & Co, J W Powers & Co, J S Banks, Webb & Bro, R Mitchell, N King, ag't, Jackson & Ray.

Clinton Female Institute.

THE fifth Semi-Annual Session of this Institute will commence on Monday, January 29th, 1855.

The principal is now on a tour North, for the purpose of purchasing Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus for the use of the Institute, and to make such additions to the Library as the progress of the School seems to demand.

These considerations, taken in connection with the former facilities for imparting knowledge, and the general healthiness of the location, (the latter of which we invite particular attention to,) will no doubt insure a sufficient patronage.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, Dec. 16, 1854. 6*tf

HARRINGTON'S
Male and Female School.

CYRUS HARRINGTON, *Principal.*
WM. M. BROOKS, Assistant, Male Department.
Miss ANN M. McEACHIN, Teacher in Female Department. Assistant to be provided.

THE Fourth Session opens January 15th and closes May the 31st.

Fair inducements are offered to young ladies and gentlemen, in indigent circumstances, who design to prepare for teaching.

Board from $6 to $7 50 per month. The subscriber will accommodate a limited number of young ladies in his family.

Tuition in both Departments, $8, $10, $12½, to $15 per session. Extra.—Music on the Piano Forte, with use of instrument, $20, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery and French, $5 each.

Carbonton, Dec. 8. 56-tf*

MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.

E. C. CHAMBERS, A. M., } TEACHERS.
R. A. CHAMBERS, A. B., }

THE Third Session of this institution will commence on Monday, the 1st of January, 1855. The Academy is located in a neighborhood healthy and free from all allurements to vicious habits. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of boarders. It is designed to prepare students for College, and for the common business occupations of life. The Teachers were each graduated at the University with distinction, and have since had considerable experience in teaching.

TERMS: $8, $12, and $16 per Session. Board, Wood, Lights, &c., $6 per month.

Oct. 27. 44*tf

TROY & McLEAN,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITORS IN EQUITY.

ROBERT E. TROY and ALEXANDER McLEAN have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson county.

One of the members of the firm will attend the Courts of the adjoining counties, but the arrangement is such that the office will be kept open at all times.

Dec. 20, 1854. 61*6m

TEACHER WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN qualified to teach the English, Latin and Greek Languages, will find a situation, with a liberal salary, on application to John C. Smith and Brothers, 20 miles North of Fayetteville, or by letter addressed to Fayetteville

March 8, 1855. 82-3w

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the sale of the Montgomery Cotton Factory, and of the lands and other property, by virtue of a deed of trust made by James W. McRae, which was advertised to take place at the factory on the 8th inst., is postponed to Thursday, the 19th of April next, at the same place. Terms then made known. L. DEBERRY, Trustee.

Montgomery, March 1. 82-3*

AN ACT CONCERNING REVENUE.

[CONCLUDED.]

70. And if any clerk shall offend against any of the duties prescribed in the preceding section, he shall forfeit and pay to the State one thousand dollars, to be recovered against him and the sureties of his bond in the superior court of Wake county, at the term next after the default, on motion of the attorney general; and it shall be the duty of the comptroller to inform the attorney general of such default.

71. The county court, on the prescribed oath, may take the tax list of any person applying to list his taxables, at any term of such court before the first day of March, upon his paying to the clerk one dollar for recording the same.

72. The several county courts, at the term when they shall appoint justices to take the tax lists for the year eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and at the same term every five years thereafter, shall appoint two respectable freeholders, men of skill and probity, to be associated with each justice, and these three shall be styled a board of valuation. They shall be notified of their appointment by the clerk, and as such board, shall ascertain, either by viewing the premises or otherwise, as accurately as may be practicable, the cash value of the lands or other real estate, with the improvements thereon, situate within the districts for which they are appointed, and return the same to their respective county courts, in the manner herein prescribed. And for the town of Wilmington such a board shall be appointed every two years after the term of their appointment, in the said year eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

73. In estimating the value, the board may call and swear witnesses to testify thereto, and they shall take into the estimate any fishery appurtenant to, or used with the land; also all mines of metal, stone or coal, discovered, or supposed to exist, or from any other cause whereby the price of the land is enhanced; and when the same tract, or body of land, shall lie in one or more districts, the board, where the owner resides, shall ascertain the value of the whole tract; and if the owner resides in neither of the districts, the board where the greater part may lie, shall value the whole. And the board shall annex, to their return of valuation, the following affidavit, subscribed by them, and sworn before, and certified by, some justice of the peace:

"We solemnly swear, that the foregoing valuation of land, with the improvements thereon and privileges thereto attached, made by us, are, in our judgment and belief, the actual value thereof, in cash; and that, in making the same, we have endeavored to do equal justice to the public and to the individuals concerned; so help us God."

74. The owner of land, or his agent, (if he be a non-resident,) shall furnish, on oath, to the board, a list including land entries, setting forth the separate tracts, and also the several contiguous bodies or tracts of land owned by him in the district, together with the names of the water courses, or other remarkable places on or nearest to which they may be situate, and the number of acres in each separate tract or contiguous bodies of land; town lots shall be listed separately, and each lot be numbered according to the plan of the town; and each separate body of land and town lot, shall be separately and distinctly valued and returned.

75. If the owner, or his agent, will not, on oath, state the number of acres, or if the statement is so vague that the board cannot, with reasonable certainty, determine the number of acres, they shall procure the county or other surveyor to survey the land, at the cost of the owner, who may be warranted for his fees and other expenses, by the surveyor.

76. If any one deem that too high a valuation has been put on his land, the county court, at the ensuing term, may reduce the same, on motion, and satisfactory proof; or they may inquire into the complaint, by commissioners appointed for that purpose. And in all cases where land, after valuation, shall increase in value, by reason of mines of metal, coal, stone or other valuable thing being discovered or worked, or if the same shall decrease in value by reason of fire or extraordinary cause, the justice, taking the list, shall appoint and swear two respectable and disinterested freeholders, who, with himself, shall re-assess said land; and the justice shall affix their valuation to the land.

77. In like manner, if any one shall be charged with more poll or other subject of taxation than he is liable for, the court shall direct the clerk to give a certificate, stating the amount and subject of tax; which certificate shall be received by the comptroller of the State, and deducted, by him, from the proper tax to be accounted for by the sheriff.

78. The members of every board, engaged in assessing the value of land, shall receive, each, one dollar a day for the time engaged, to be paid by the county court.

79. For all services of the clerks, in relation to taxes, not in this chapter specially provided for, they shall be paid, by the county, such sum as the court may allow.

80. The county court may release any person from the payment of a double tax, for failing to list his taxables in cases where it shall appear to the court, by satisfactory proof, that such failure occurred by reason of the sickness of the party, at the very time when the tax list was taken; or where it may appear that he rendered a list, and his name was omitted to be entered, or has been omitted in the duplicate prepared by the justice to be returned to the clerk, or other sufficient cause, to be judged of by the court: and the court shall have no power to remit a double tax in any other case, and they are expressly forbidden to do so.

81. The clerk of the county court shall, on or before the first day of April, in the year ensuing the taking the lists, deliver to the sheriff of the county, a fair and accurate copy, in alphabetical order, of the tax list, which shall also contain the public tax or tax payable to the public treasurer, and the taxes imposed by the justices of the county court, separate and distinct from each other; and the Treasurer of the State shall cause to be sent to the clerks of the several courts of pleas and quarter sessions of the different counties in this State, duplicate printed copies of such statement to be by said clerks posted in some safe and public place in their offices. It shall likewise designate the separate amount due from each subject of taxation, and extend the aggregate amounts due from each person in columns; and if any clerk shall fail to furnish the sheriff, at the time provided, with a copy of this description, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and the sheriff shall inform the grand jury thereof.

82. The sheriff shall forthwith proceed to collect said taxes; and when he shall collect by his deputies, who are not sworn, or others, such persons shall, in open court, or before a justice of the peace of the county, take an oath, faithfully and honestly to account for the same, with the sheriff, or other person authorized to receive them.

83. If any sheriff shall die during the time appointed for collecting the taxes, his sureties may collect them, and for that purpose shall have all the powers and means for collecting the same of the collectors and tax payers, as the sheriff would have had, and shall be subject to all the remedies for collection and settlement of the taxes on their bond or otherwise, as might have been had against the sheriff, if he had lived.

84. The sheriff, and (in case of his death,) his sureties shall have one year, and no longer, from the day prescribed for his settlement and payment of the State taxes, to finish the collection of all taxes, but this extension of time for collection shall not extend the time of his settlement of the taxes.

85. The sheriff shall collect the taxes as they are set down in the list, and, moreover, shall collect of all persons, whose taxables are not listed, double the taxes imposed on the same subject; and as to any land not listed, which may not have been assessed at the last assessment, the same shall be deemed to be of the value, by acre, of the highest valued tract adjoining thereto, and the double tax shall be estimated on that value.

86. Immediately on receiving the tax lists, the sheriff shall advertise the fact, and that he holds them ready for inspection: He shall also request, therein, all persons to inform him of any taxables which may not be listed.

87. For the more efficient collection of the taxes, the sheriff, at any time, from the delivery to him of the lists, till the first day of October in the next year, may, and if there be need, shall distrain and sell the property of the tax payer, to satisfy the same, selling first his personal, and then his real estate.

88. If any person, liable for taxes on other subjects than land, shall be about to remove from the country after listing time, and before the period for collection, the sheriff shall make affidavit thereof before the clerk, and obtain from him a certificate of the amount of such person's tax, and forthwith collect the same.

89. If any person be liable for taxes in any county wherein he shall have no property, but shall be supposed to have property, in some other county, and will not pay his tax, the sheriff shall report the fact to the court, held next after the first day of October, and thereupon the court shall direct the clerk to issue a *scire facias* to the sheriff of that county, returnable to the court whence it issued, for such tax and the costs of process and executing the same, which the sheriff shall execute in the manner of writs of execution in other cases; and the tax collected thereon shall be paid to the clerk of the court, and by him paid to the sheriff to be accounted for as other taxes.

90. The sale, under distress of personal estate for taxes, shall be advertised ten days previous thereto, at three public places in the district wherein the delinquent tax payer shall reside; and if he reside not in the county, then in the district where the taxables were, or ought to have been listed; and the amount of tax due shall be stated in the advertisements.

91. The sale of land, for taxes due thereon, shall be made under the following rules:

(1) The sheriff shall return to the court of pleas and quarter sessions of his county, held next after the first day of January, a list of the tracts of land which he proposes to sell for taxes, therein mentioning the owner or supposed owner of each tract, and if such owner be unknown, the name of the last known or reputed owner, the situation of the tracts, and the amount of taxes for which they are respectively to be sold; which list shall be read aloud in open court, recorded by the clerk upon the minutes of the court, and a copy thereof shall be put up in some public part of the court house.

(2) The county court shall order the clerk of said court to issue notices to every person, whose land is returned by the sheriff to sell for taxes, and a copy of said notice shall be served on the owner, or agent or attorney of the owner of said lands, and an official return of such service made to the next county court; and if the owner be a non-resident the clerk shall publish the same in some newspaper printed in the State; in which advertisement shall be mentioned the situation of the land, the streams on or near which it lies, the estimated quantity, the names of the owners, when they are known, and the names of the tenants or occupiers of the same.

(3) The sale shall be made within the two terms next succeeding the term when the returns are made of lands to be sold, and at such place in the county as is directed for sale of land under execution; and the whole expense attendant on the advertising and sale, shall be chargeable on the lands, and raised at the sale.

(4) The whole tract or contiguous body of land, belonging to one delinquent person or company, shall be set up for sale at the same time, and the bid shall be struck off to him who will pay the amount of taxes with all the expenses aforesaid, for the smallest part of the land.

(5) At the second term next succeeding the term when the returns are made of lands to be sold, the sheriff shall return a list of the tracts actually sold for taxes, the quantity of the tract bought and to be laid off, the name of the purchaser, and the sum paid to the sheriff for taxes and charges; which list shall be read aloud by the clerk, in open court, shall be recorded in the minutes of the court, and a copy thereof shall be put up by the clerk, during the term, in some public part of the court house.

92. The land of an infant lunatic, or person *non compos mentis* shall not be sold for taxes; *Provided, however*, that where land may be owned by such persons, in common with another or others free of such disability, the share or interest of the persons so free, shall be subject to be sold for the taxes due on the whole tract; but before setting apart the quantity bid off, the purchaser, by petition, shall cause the tract to be divided among the tenants in common, and the share or interest of the defaulting tax payer being set apart, the purchaser may proceed to lay off on such share, the quantity by him bid off, and secure the title as is before provided: and the time necessarily employed in procuring such division, shall not be reckoned against the purchaser.

93. The owner of land, sold for taxes under the ninety-first section of this chapter, his heirs, executors or administrators, or any other person for them, may redeem the same from the purchaser, at any time within one year after the sale, by paying, or tendering in payment, to the purchaser, or to the county court clerk, of the county where the land lies, the full amount of the price paid to the sheriff, and twenty-five per cent. thereon.

94. If the land so sold shall not be redeemed within the period aforesaid, the purchaser may, at the end of that time, select the quantity of land struck off to him, out of any part of the tract or body of which the same was bid off; the said quantity to be laid off in one compact body, as nearly in a square as may be, and adjoining to some of the out lines of the whole tract or body of land.

95. Within one year after the time of redemption shall have passed, the purchaser, at his own costs, his heirs, executor or administrator, or any other for them, may procure the quantity bid off to be surveyed by the county surveyor, who shall make out and certify, under his hand, a fair plat of the survey with the courses and distances fairly and truly set forth; and if the county surveyor, on request, shall fail to make such survey and plat, then any other surveyor may make and certify the same.

96. The sheriff, on being presented with such certified plat, within the year after the time of redemption is passed, shall convey to the purchaser the land therein contained.

97. Where, by any provision of the law, any sheriff or officer, other than the person who sold for the taxes, shall be authorised to execute a conveyance for the land, the purchaser shall apply to the county court, and on showing to the court that such purchase had been made, and the price paid to the sheriff who sold, and that he has paid the other taxes since accruing thereon, the court shall direct the present sheriff to execute a deed, on the purchaser producing to him a certified plat and survey, as is provided for in sections ninety-five and ninety-six of this chapter.

98. The purchaser of land sold for taxes, under the ninety-first section of this chapter, shall be considered as taking and holding the same, subject to all the taxes accrued from the first day of April in the year preceding the purchase.

99. If any sheriff or clerk shall fail to perform any of the duties prescribed in sections ninetieth and ninety-first of this chapter, he shall forfeit and pay to the person aggrieved one hundred dollars, and shall moreover be liable, he and his sureties, on his bond, for all such damages as any one may sustain by reason of such default.

100. If any county surveyor, being required within two months after the survey may be lawfully made, to survey the land bid off at a sale for taxes, shall wilfully fail to do so within four months after such request, he shall forfeit and pay to the purchaser, or his executor or administrator, one hundred dollars.

101. If no person will bid a less quantity than the whole land, for the taxes, the bid shall be deemed the bid of the State, and the land shall be struck off to the State as the purchaser, and the sheriff shall report in writing to the county court, at the time he returns a list of the land sold for taxes, what and whose lands are thus struck off to the State, describing them particularly; which report shall be recorded on the minutes of the court, and thereupon the title of said lands shall be deemed to have been vested in the State from the time of purchase.

102. The clerk shall, within twenty days after the return of the sheriff's report of the land sold to the State, make and certify two copies thereof, one of which he shall transmit to the comptroller, and the other deliver to the sheriff, (or to his sureties, when they act,) who shall deposite the same with the secretary of the State to be by him recorded; and the secretary shall grant to the sheriff a certificate setting forth what and whose lands, and the quantity and value thereof, have been sold for taxes and struck off to the State.

103. If any sheriff, or other person authorised thereto, shall sell for taxes and strike off any land to the State, and shall fail duly to report the same to the county court, or to duly obtain and deposite a copy thereof with the secretary of State, the comptroller shall, in his report to the treasurer, charge such sheriff, (or other person acting in his stead,) with the sum of two thousand dollars, and the treasurer shall recover the same as unpaid tax.

104. Lands bid off for the State may be redeemed in like time, and under the same rules and regulations as those purchased by individuals, except that the payment (which shall be double in amount of all the taxes for which they were sold,) shall be made to the treasurer, and on his certificate thereof the secretary of State shall on being paid his fees, issue a grant to the original proprietor, his heirs, or assigns, and at the same time shall certify the payment to the comptroller.

105. Lands bid off for the State shall, as to the person for whose tax the same is sold, his heirs or assigns, be liable to be entered as vacant land, subject nevertheless, to the right of redemption within the time prescribed.

106. When land shall be sold for its tax, and the sheriff shall die, or otherwise become unable to report his sales, his sureties may report the same within the time prescribed, and shall proceed, as to land bid off by the State, in the same manner as the sheriff might.

107. The sheriff, and all receivers of public moneys, shall yearly settle their accounts with the comptroller, between the last day of June and the first day of October, (unless where the settlement of such persons may be specially directed to be made in another manner, or at another time,) so that it may be known what sum each one ought to pay into the treasury: and the comptroller shall forthwith report to the public treasurer the amount due from each accountant, setting forth therein, (if a sheriff's account,) the net amount of each species of public tax: and thereupon the treasurer shall raise an account against such person and debit him accordingly.

108. The sheriff, in making his settlement as aforesaid, shall designate in a list, by him rendered at the time, the different sources from which were raised the taxes accounted for by him, and the particular amount of tax received from each source: and the comptroller shall give to each sheriff a certified copy of such list, which the sheriff shall deposite with the clerk of the county court of his county, for public inspection. In such settlement the sheriff shall be charged with the amount of the public tax as the same appears by the tax lists presented by the clerk to the comptroller: also with all double taxes, and taxes on unlisted property by him received, and with all other taxes which he may have collected, or for which he is chargeable.

109. And he shall be credited, (1) With the amount of State tax, on land bid off by the State, with the costs attendant on the sale and procuring the title, and with commissions on the whole, including the county revenue, on producing the certificate of the secretary of State, as is provided for in one hundred and second section of this chapter: (2) With all insolvent taxables, allowed by the court, as hereinafter provided; and where the sheriff shall be required to settle before such taxables are allowed, he shall be credited with them in the next year's settlement: or the sheriff may, at any time thereafter, on producing a certificate of such taxables allowed, procure an order from the comptroller on the treasurer, for the amount thereof.

110. The sheriff shall return, upon oath, to the court of pleas and quarter sessions of his county, at the term next preceding the time at which he may settle with the comptroller, a list of all moneys which he may have received from the clerks of court, or as double taxes, from taxes imposed on unlisted property, or merchants, jewelers, retailers by the small measure, stage players, sleight of hand performers, rope dancers, wire dancers, tumblers, circus riders, equestrian performers, exhibitors of natural or artificial curiosities, non-resideut owners of stud horses or jackasses, sellers of carriages, buggies and other riding vehicles, persons keeping establishments for the sale of such vehicles, peddlers, brokers, insurance companies, exhibitors of menageries, singers, dancers, ethiopean serenaders, performers for reward on musical instruments and other exhibitions for public amusement for reward.

111. The list shall set forth the name of each person who may have paid any such tax, its amount, and for what it was paid; which shall be read aloud in open court, and shall be recorded on the minutes of the court by the clerk; who, during the space of six months after its return, shall keep a copy thereof set up in some place in the court house, and shall lay before each grand jury, during that time, a copy thereof.

112. If the term aforesaid of the county court shall be held before the sheriff shall complete and return the collection of the taxes last aforesaid; or if, from any other cause, the sheriff have failed to make his return at that court, then the list of said taxes may be returned and filed with the clerk of the court during vacation, and sworn and subscribed in the presence of the clerk before two justices of the county; and the same shall be recorded on the minutes of the court, and a copy set up and laid before the grand jury as aforesaid.

113. The clerk on application of the sheriff, shall deliver to him a certified copy of such return, which the sheriff shall deliver to the comptroller when he settles his accounts: And if any sheriff shall fail to deliver such copy to the comptroller, the comptroller shall add to the taxes, for which such sheriff is liable, one thousand dollars, and so report his account to the treasurer.

114. If any clerk shall fail to perform any of the duties required in sections one hundred and eleven, one hundred and twelve, and one hundred and thirteen of this chapter, or shall falsely certify any such return of the sheriff, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be removed from office.

115. If any register or clerk shall fail to pay to the sheriff any tax which he ought to pay, the county solicitor, at the instance of the sheriff, shall bring suit on his bond, and shall recover, in addition to the taxes withheld or not accounted for, one hundred dollars; and the whole recovery shall be paid into the treasury by the sheriff.

116. No insolvent taxables shall be credited to the sheriff in his settlement with the comptroller, but such as shall be allowed by the county court; a list whereof, containing the names and amounts, subscribed by the sheriff, he shall return to the court at some term preceding said settlement; and the same shall be allowed only on his making oath that he has been at the dwelling house, or usual place of abode of each of the tax payers, and could not, there or elsewhere in the county, find property wherewith to discharge his taxes, or such part thereof as is returned unpaid, and that the persons contained in the list were insolvent, at and during the time when, by law, he ought to have endeavored to collect their taxes: Such list shall be recorded on the minutes of the court, and a copy thereof, within ten days after its return, shall be set up by the clerk, in some public part of the court house.

117. If any sheriff shall return to court, as insolvent, the name of a person who is not listed, or has paid his taxes for that year, or shall, by himself or his deputy, collect from any person his tax for the year for which he has been returned an insolvent, without accounting for the same; or if any clerk shall fail to record or set up the return, as required in the preceding section, the person so offending shall forfeit and pay to the State one hundred dollars, and the county solicitor shall prosecute a suit for the same.

118. Every sheriff, (or other person allowed by law to collect and account in his stead,) on settling his account with the comptroller, shall take and subscribe the following oath: I, A B, sheriff of the county of do on this the day of one thousand eight hundred and make oath that the list now given in by me, is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, complete, perfect and entire, and doth contain the full amount of all moneys by me, or for me, received, or which ought to have been received, on account of the public taxes for the year one thousand eight hundred and on listed and unlisted property, and all double taxes, and all taxes received from clerks of courts, and from insolvents not heretofore accounted for, and all taxes received, or which ought to have been received, from any other and all other sources whatsoever: And I do further make oath, that if I, or any person for me, shall hereafter collect any unpaid tax now due and not rendered in said list, I will render a true account thereof, within one year after collecting the same.

119. If the comptroller at any time shall have just cause to suspect that any sheriff, or other person accounting in his stead, may have made a false return, or sworn falsely in any manner relative to the collecting or accounting for any tax, he shall thereof inform the officer practicing in the superior court of the county wherein the offence was committed, who shall take such steps as public justice may demand.

120. The sheriff for his services in collecting and paying the public taxes into the treasury, shall receive a commission of three per cent. on the net amount received by him from the clerk, for taxes imposed by the seventh section, and five per cent. out of the net amount of taxes collected from every other source, to be deducted in the settlement of his account with the comptroller.

121. And for his settlement with the treasurer, he shall be paid by the treasurer three dollars each day he may be necessarily engaged therein; and two dollars for every thirty miles of twice the estimated distance from his home to the seat of government by the most usual common highway.

122. In every case of failure by a sheriff or other accounting officer, to settle his accounts within due time, or to take the oath required on his settlement, the comptroller shall forthwith report to the treasurer the account of such sheriff or officer, deducting therefrom nothing for commissions, or insolvents, but adding thereto, one thousand dollars, for the amount of taxes supposed not to appear in the lists transmitted by the clerk; and if the whole amount be not paid, the treasurer, on motion of the attorney general in the superior court of Wake county, at the first court after the default shall have occurred, shall recover judgment against such defaulting officer and his sureties, for the amount reported against him, without other notice than is given by the delinquency of the officer.

123. And to the end that their obligation and names may be known, the clerk of the county court, at the same time when he transmits to the comptroller the tax lists, shall transmit to him also a copy, certified under the seal of the court, of the bond of the sheriff, upon pain, for his default, of forfeiting to the State one thousand dollars, which the treasurer shall and is hereby specially charged to collect in like manner and at such time as is provided in the preceeding section.

124. The register of every county, yearly, on or before the first day of September, shall transmit to the comptroller a certified copy of the bond of the clerk of the county court, as the same is registered, upon pain of forfeiting for his default to the State one thousand dollars, which the treasurer is hereby specially charged to collect, in like manner and time, as is provided in section one hundred and eighteen of this chapter.

125. In all suits directed by any law to be instituted on motion of the attorney general, at the instance of the treasurer or comptroller, against any sheriff or clerk and his sureties, a copy of the bond of such officer, certified as aforesaid and sent to the comptroller, and by the comptroller certified together with the default under his hand, shall be deemed sufficient evidence of the execution of such bond and the default of the officer, to allow the judgment to be entered.

126. And in case of the default by the register to duly certify and transmit the bond of the clerk in proper time, the comptroller shall forthwith proceed to procure such certified copy, and also a copy of the bond of the register, certified by the keeper thereof, and shall proceed in the manner hereinbefore provided against them and their sureties, at the first superior court in Wake after said copies shall be procured.

127. In every case of default by any clerk, sheriff, or justice of the peace, in the discharge of any of the duties by this chapter imposed on any of them, where no penalty is provided, the defaulting officer shall forfeit and pay to the State, for each default, one hundred dollars: And all the penalties by this chapter imposed on such officers, for the sole use of the State, may, when there is no special mode provided for recovering the same, be recovered in the name of the State, at the instance of the treasurer, on motion of the attorney general, or any of the solicitors of the State.

128. The certificate of the treasurer or comptroller of any matter of default in any of said officers occurring at the office of the comptroller or treasurer, and copies of any papers in said offices duly certified by the proper keeper thereof, shall be admitted as evidence in any suit or prosecution whatsoever against them or others, and about any other matter whatsoever.

129. The treasurer may, on motion, obtain judgment in any court of record against any person indebted to the State in the same manner, and under the same rules and regulations, which are prescribed in cases of delinquent sheriffs, and the court shall award execution, though the amount of the claim be within the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace.

130. The sheriff shall specify in his receipts the amount of State tax, and also the amount of county tax, separately, &c.

An ACT Explanatory and Amendatory of the Act passed at the present Session of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act Concerning Revenue."

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the tax imposed by law for the Insane Asylum of North Carolina, shall be deemed to be included in the tax on real estate, and imposed by the second and fourth sections of the act passed at the present session of the General Assembly, entitled "An act concerning Revenue."

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That nothing contained in the act passed during the present session of the General Assembly, entitled "An act concerning the Revenue," shall be so construed as to authorize any sheriff to issue a license to any person wishing to retail spiritous liquors, until the applicant shall obtain an order therefor from the county court according to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly concerning ordinaries, &c.

A NORTH CAROLINA FARMER.

A writer in the Wilmington Herald gives the following description of the estate of D. L. Russell, Esq., of Brunswick county, North Carolina:

"Several years ago, Mr. R. made a large and judicious purchase of land, the most of which was covered with a fine growth of pines—but some seven years since, this tree, throughout this part of the country, was visited with a disease which destroyed immense forests, much to the loss of the proprietors; the immediate cause of which has never been discovered. Mr. R was probably the largest loser in the State—it being estimated that not less than seven hundred thousand of his pines died in the course of three years; the greatest destruction being on the clay soil lands.

Previous to this his attention had been mainly turned to the turpentine business; but at present he is extensively engaged in cultivating the soil, mainly on the lands where the trees were killed. He has about a thousand acres under the plough of which one half is cultivated in corn—last year's crop amounting to seven thousand bushels; and so extensive are his operations, that all of this will be consumed on the plantation during the year. Last fall he slaughtered one hundred and fifty hogs, and as many cattle as were needed for domestic use. Among his stock I saw a Spanish jack, an Alderney bull, a Suffolk cow, and a Saxony ram, which proves that he spares no expense in procuring the best breeds of animals known.

It may be useful to know how he can raise such crops and sustain three hundred head of animals, on naturally a poor soil. The answer is, by manure. I understand, from his overseer, that over five thousand loads of this article had been carried to the fields this spring. During the winter, the hands are employed in collecting immense quantities of leaves, grass, and mud, which are carted to the stables, and, after having been used for litter, are placed in the compost heap, and soon prepared for the field.

Considerable use is also made of marl, with which the county abounds, while guano is relied on, to some extent, for corn alone. There are connected with the place some one hundred and fifty negroes, of all sizes, a large part of which are mostly employed, during the summer and fall, in the turpentine department, of which the agricultural part is only for the supply of food and clothing; the net sales from his stills being about twenty-five thousand dollars per year.

I have understood that Mr. R.'s entire domain exceeds twenty five thousand acres, and is much the largest, except the Green Swamp Company, of any proprietor in the county.

Atlantic and N. C. Rail Road.—The Stockholders of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road Company met at the Court House on Wednesday evening last to take into consideration the propriety of accepting the amendments to its Charter, passed at the late Session of the Legislature. The Meeting was organized by calling C. B. Wood, Esq., to the Chair and appointing Mr. C. B. Thomas of Beaufort, as Secretary. After a few remarks by Mr. Greer, explanatory of the objects of the amendments, they were accepted by a unanimous vote. The harmony and unanimity of feeling which prevailed during the meeting, showed a determination on the part of the Stockholders to have the work prosecuted with energy to a speedy and successful completion. There seems to be but one feeling existing in our community relative to the Road, and that is, that it shall be built, and that too, in the shortest time practicable. Let but other Counties and individuals along the line who are to receive a proportionate part of the benefits of the Road, come forward with their subscription as Craven and her sons have done, there will be no such word as fail in the work. The road may soon be under contract from this place to Kinston, and the Chief Engineer will in a few days have the route from that place to Goldsboro' ready to put out. All now that is needed is the money to carry out the work, which, if the matter is properly looked into, will, so far as Craven is concerned, be easy enough to raise.—*Newbern News.*

Ex-Bishop Ives.—This gentleman, about whose destitute condition so much has been written, thus writes to a friend in North Carolina:

"We are now pleasantly situated here on the North River, in the summer-house of Archbishop Hughes. My employment is that of professor of rhetoric and pulpit eloquence in the Theological Seminary at Fordham, and as lecturer in two neighboring convents, while our support is ample."

The Allies, when it first was said
That Russia's Autocrat was dead,
Showed how unfeeling mortals are,
For, heeding naught of Russia's loss,
Aloft their caps they joyful toss,
And shout "Huzza! Huzza! *Who's Csar!!!*"

CINCINNATI, March 30.

Unsuccessful attempt to free Slaves in Cincinnati.—The two slaves arrested here on Saturday on a writ of habeas corpus were brought before court to-day, when Judge Storer decided that they were at liberty to be free, but preferred to return with their master, and were once conveyed across the river without incident.

The probate court has issued an attachment vs. the captain of the steamer Falls City, charging 19 slaves on board the boat, on Sunday evening, at the wharf, and prevented the sheriff from examining the boat until the slaves were conveyed in a yawl to the Kentucky shore.

FROM AUSTRALIA

The following extract from a letter in the Boston Transcript, dated Callao, January 27, probably a little later than our previous advices from Australia, (December 7,) at the vessel which the writer came to Callao. Left Hobart Bay on the 15th of December, and was detained at Port Phillip's Head until the 18th. It seems to discredit the telegraphic accounts received at the Africa, which magnified the disturbances among the miners into a successful revolution.

"You have undoubtedly heard of the troubles at the mines, on account of the oppression imposed on the diggers by the commissioners at the gold fields; how the miners rebelled against the government officials; how troops were dispatched to Ballarat to quell the insurrection, and, a conflict taking place, some few were killed and others wounded. But at the time of our departure every thing had assumed its former quiet. Martial law, which had been put in force at Ballarat, was withdrawn; the diggers were quietly at work; revolvers were at a discount; hand bills, requesting the faithful subjects of the Queen that they must do their duty, were no longer placarded at every corner, and men's faces did not show the marks of excitement they did a week or so before.

Fire and Death.—The Hillsboro' Recorder says that on Wednesday of last week, the house of Mrs. Margaret Woods, on Little River, about seven miles east of that place, was burned and she in it. The evidence before a Jury of Inquest was considered sufficient to authorize the commitment of Pressley Riley, on suspicion of having killed Mrs. Woods, and set fire to the house.

Philosophical.—About a week ago, Gen. Pierce wrote to a friend in New Hampshire, that no disappointment could depress him." Such a toughening effect has it to take many little flogings before you take your great one. We can imagine the General wandering in mild melancholy through the dismal halls of the White House, repeating:

Inveni portum: spes et fortuna valete.
Satis me lusistis; ludite alios.

Which being *very freely* translated means:

My game is up; farewell, my fortune hollow.
New Hampshire's 'bust'—let all creation follow.

Boston Atlas

Explosion of the Midlothian Coal Pits—Shocking Loss of Life.—On Monday evening last (says the Richmond Enquirer) an explosion took place at the Midlothian coal pits, in Chesterfield county, near the line of the Danville railroad, about twelve miles from this city, which was attended by a shocking loss of life. There were fifty persons in the pit at the time of the explosion, and not more than five of this number will escape with their lives. Thirty-five were found dead, or died soon after they were taken out, and of the remaining fifteen, at least ten, is thought, will not recover. All were shockingly burned. The sufferers were principally colored men; the greater portion of them, we understand, belonging to the Midlothian Company. Mr. S. Gouldin, the overseer of the hands, was among the whites who lost their lives. This dreadful calamity, we learn, was caused by a blast in the pits, which broke down a partition wall between the pit in which the miners were at work, and an old deserted pit, which contrary to the expectations of the workmen, contained a quantity of gas, instead of being filled with water. As soon as the blast was fired, and the fissure made in the wall between the two chambers, the explosion followed, and the awful destruction of life which we record took place. These are the particulars as gathered from most reliable sources.

Tastes Differ.—In a lecture on what he has seen abroad, Wendell Phillips observes:

In Italy you will see a man breaking up his land with two cows, and the root of a tree for a plough, while he is dressed in skins with the hair on. In Rome, Vienna, and Dresden, if you hire a man to saw wood, he does not bring a horse along. He never had one, or his father before him. He puts one end of the saw on the ground, and the other on his breast, and taking the wood in his hands rubs it against the saw. It is a solemn fact, that in Florence, a city filled with the triumphs of art, there is not a single augur, and if a carpenter would bore a hole he does it with a red hot poker. This results not from the want of industry, but of sagacity of thought. The people are by no means idle. They toil early and late, men, women and children, with an industry that shames labor-saving Yankees. Thus he makes labor, and the poor must live. In Rome charcoal is principally used for fuel, and you will see a string of twenty mules, bringing little sacks of it upon their backs when one mule could draw all of it in a cart. But the charcoal vender never had a cart, and so he keeps his mules and feeds them. This is not no want of industry, but there is no competition.

A Yankee always looks haggard and nervous as if he were chasing a dollar. With us money is everything: and when we go abroad we are surprised to find that the dollar has ceased to be almighty. If a Yankee refuses to do a job for fifty cents, he will probably do it for a dollar, and will certainly do it for five. But one of the Italiaroni of Naples, when he has earned two cents and eaten them, will work no more that day if you offer him ever so large a sum. He has earned enough for the day, and wants no more. So there is no eagerness for making money, no motive for it, and every body moves slowly.

A Wide-awake Emperor.—The Emperor of Japan seems to have a sharp eye to his rights and privileges. He evidently is not a believer in "popular sovereignty." He directed that all the American gold pieces which Mr. Burrows, who lately visited Jeddo bay, gave to his subjects, should be returned. The interpreter discovered "Liberty" on them, which alarmed the Emperor.

Lamentable Ignorance.—A few ignorant persons have conceived the foolish idea that the telegraph line is the cause of the drought and have therefore destroyed the line in Marion county, in this State, and we understand there is some opposition to it in this county for some reason.

Florence (Ala.) Dem.

Habit in a child is at first like a spider's web; if neglected, it becomes a thread or a twine; next a cord or rope; finally a cable; and then who can break it?

TEAS! TEAS!!

HYSON, Imperial and Oolong, all of first quality, for sale by J. N. SMITH.

Nov. 8. 47-tf

Another Chloroform Robbery.—A Mr. Field, of New York city, went into a barber's shop at Dunkirk, to get shaved, on Thursday evening last week. He remembers nothing further, only that he took a seat, and when he came to consciousness found himself robbed of $1,200. Chloroform is supposed to have been used, and the barber has fled.

American Muskets for Foreign Use.—The Windsor (Vermont) Journal says that the Robbins & Lawrence Company, of Windsor, have just contracted for the manufacture of muskets to the amount of some four or five hundred thousand dollars. The contract is made for a company in London, and the arm to be manufactured is the Minie rifle with some modifications. The fulfilment of the contract will require an additional force of two or three hundred men. This is decidedly complimentary to American skill.

A Methodist Missionary to Rome.—A young Italian boy, pious, and of great promise, is now being educated at the expense of a Sabbath-school in Chillicothe, Ohio, with the purpose of sending him as a Methodist missionary to Rome.

"A Runaway Returned."—We take the following from the Washington county (Md.) Herald:

A valuable negro belonging to Mr. Henry McCauley, of this county, ran away from his master about two months ago, and no efforts were made to recover him, consequently the abolitionists had no opportunity of honizing him, and left him to scratch for himself among the *free dirt* of Pennsylvania. Having no longer a well filled table and a comfortable bed to resort to when hungry and weary, he began to think that he was a badly fooled nigger, and left in the first boat for his old home, his master finding him stowed away under a pile of straw in his barn a few mornings ago.

St. Patrick's Day—"Sam" Hung—Rows and Murders.—The anniversary of the patron saint of the people of the "gem of the ocean" was celebrated on Saturday in true Irish style. First the jolly Milesians suspended a man of straw by the neck from a window in the Court House, personating thereby the famous "Sam," who is said to eschew all foreigners. Next they had a grand military and civic procession, with drums beating, and banners flying and bits of evergreen ornamenting the coats of the processionists.

Then there was a target match at Woodland Garden by the Shields Guards, under Capt. McDermott, three rounds being fired. Edwd. Ruhl came off winner, striking the outside of the corner ring, Thomas Sheppard second best, and Masterson third. The shooting represented as having been generally very wide of the mark.

As a finale to the day about nine Irishmen were committed to jail—two for stealing, several for murder and the rest for various offences.

Yesterday morning the sequel to the celebration of St. Patrick's Day was discovered in the dead bodies of three Irishmen—one got drunk and froze to death, another fell down the stairs and broke his neck, and the third was murdered by somebody unknown. As to these deceased and the perpetrators of these offences, we could ascertain nothing from either Coroner or Jailor. These officials, we believe, are Know-Nothings.

Erin-go-bragh! Donnybrook Fair was never more fatal than St. Patrick's Day in Louisville, A. D. 1855.—*Louisville Democrat.*

Wanted Immediately.

A SMART ACTIVE SERVANT WOMAN—a good Cook, Washer, and Ironer. For such a one, well recommended, the HIGHEST PRICE will be paid, for the remainder of the year. Inquire at this Office.
March 19, 1855. 81

SPRING OPENS!!

CITIZENS OF FAYETTEVILLE,

Take Notice!

WHEN you visit Wilmington, call and see the newly imported
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS
just opened at the
CITY CLOTHING STORE.
It is true that Scott & Baldwin have the largest Merchant Tailoring Establishment in the State; and furthermore, the finest Goods are sold there and made to measure in the most approved style.
Send your orders for good and fashionable wearing apparel to SCOTT & BALDWIN'S
City Clothing Store,
Wilmington.
March 10, 1855. 85-2mi

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

Wilmington, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portble Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse Powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.—Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.—Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.—A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, or the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, or in flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.
HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.
March 17. 85-tf.

The Road to Health.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Three Children of Mrs. Brown, residing in Pine street, St. Louis, Missouri, by a most remarkable coincidence were scrofulously inclined, the eldest, (Jane) most particularly so, and the mother finding such to be the case, did all in her power to relieve the sufferer, but in vain; she became worse, the blood of the others was equally impure, and they all three were so bad at last, as to become quite an object of horror to their friends. The mother, about eight weeks ago, put them through a course of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, and strange, yet true it is, that their blood became thoroughly purified, and the symptoms disappeared. They are now all three in excellent health, to the astonishment and delight of their affectionate parents.

*** Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicines throughout the United States, in Pots and Boxes, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 00 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 26, 1855.

SMALL NOTES.—We would suggest to our readers who may be anxious to have the benefit of a small bank note circulation, not to pay or deposite in the Cape Fear Bank, notes of a smaller denomination than $5, since that bank is prohibited by its new charter from re-issuing any note, either of its own or other bank issue, of less denomination than $5. The new charter went into operation immediately on its acceptance by the stockholders.

MR. DOBBIN.—The Washington Star says that the Secretary of the Navy has been unwell and confined to his bed for some time past. His health is now improving.

POSTAGE.—Our readers should not forget that the new postage law will go into effect on Sunday next, April 1st. After that day letters must be prepaid or they will not be forwarded.

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.—This Company has been unusually successful. The Carolinian learns that it has "not lost a cent by fire in the last 12 months, and has had at the same time 1,100 policies out, covering property amounting to more than a million of dollars, in various parts of the State—and this in a year of extreme drought and destruction of property by fire."

SHEMWELL HOUSE.—Among the comfortable Houses for the Traveller, now open in this place, we may refer, besides the Fayetteville Hotel and the Dobbin House, to the Shemwell House, whose advertisement, announcing recent improvements, will be found in to-day's paper. It is not often that we have occasion to visit any of our Hotels, but recently the sickness of a friend at the Shemwell House called us there repeatedly, and we were struck, not only with the neatness which prevailed, but even more with the kind and unremitting attention paid to the sick both by the family of the proprietor and the servants.

FIGHT.—The Rowan Whig gives the particulars of an encounter between the Hon. Burton Craige, representative from the Salisbury District, and the Editor of that paper. The editor of the Whig urged the nomination of an opponent to Craige, and expressed the opinion that the latter could be easily beaten. Whereupon Craige attacked him with a big stick and received a drubbing with a broom handle.

NO STEAMER.—The Atlantic, due at New York on Thursday last, has not yet arrived.—There was a report of her arrival current here on Saturday, but on application to obtain her news by telegraph this morning, we learn that the report was erroneous.

THE TAX LAW.—We conclude in to-day's Observer the publication of the Revenue Act. Our readers will do well to preserve it, as in the course of the ensuing year they will have to refer to it oftener than may be pleasant to some of them.

The State Treasurer has addressed a circular to the Sheriffs of the several counties.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C.,
March 14, 1855.

SIR: Having had letters addressed to me by different County Court Clerks, asking my construction of certain sections of the Revenue Act, passed by the last General Assembly, I have felt it my duty to address this class of Clerks, and also the Sheriffs of the State, upon this subject.

The Clerk, in making out the tax list for this year, which he is to furnish to the Sheriff, on or before the first day of April next, is to estimate the taxes according to the rates imposed by the new Revenue law, which goes into operation thirty days after the rise of the General Assembly, say from and after the 19th March, 1855, on the subjects of taxation heretofore listed, and which are also embraced in the new Revenue law. For instance, the tax by the new law is twelve cents on the hundred dollars valuation of land, and forty cents on the poll.

In making out the list, the new law is to be observed, as it goes into operation before the list is required to be made out and handed to the Sheriff. And so in regard to any other subjects of taxation which appear upon the lists taken in 1854, if the new law changes the rates.

Of course these instructions have nothing to do with new subjects of taxation required by the new law to be hereafter *listed*.

It will also be observed by the Clerk, that twelve cents on the hundred dollars valuation of land, and forty cents on the poll, include the tax for the Insane Asylum, and is all the State tax on these two subjects; and the Clerk will make out his list accordingly.

The Sheriff, in regard to all the taxes to be paid to him without listing, will be governed, after the new law goes into operation, *by that law*.

For instance, Merchants are required to pay on their capital employed for the year preceding the first of April. The new law being in operation the first of April, the tax imposed by that law must be collected.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.

CONGRESSIONAL.—A Locofoco meeting in Orange recommends Cad. Jones, jr., Esq., as a candidate for Congress in the Metropolitan District. A Granville meeting has done the same thing for Hon. A. W. Venable. A District Convention is to be held to settle the matter between the various aspirants. And it is said that "Sam" will settle it on election day.

MISSISSIPPI.—A letter from this State says:

"Times are hard in this section, money scarce owing in part to the dry season. The Bigbee so low no Boat has been up to Columbus or Aberdeen this season. Groceries very scarce, some haul from the end of the Mobile and Ohio Rail Road."

VIRGINIA POLITICS.—The Locofoco papers say that all the Know Nothing candidates for office in Virginia are "renegades." And the Whig papers assert that all the opposition candidates are "renegades."

Both are probably correct. It would be difficult to find a prominent politician of either party, in Virginia, who has not changed his politics at least once in the last ten years.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.—The Union announces the settlement of the difficulties connected with the seizure of the Black Warrior. Referring to Mr. Marcy's letter after the primary rejection of our demands in the case, the Union says:

"We have reliable information as to the change in the determination of her Catholic Majesty in regard to the Black Warrior affair, and have reason to know that the following extract of a letter on the subject from Madrid, which appears in Galignani's Messenger of February 26, 1855, is correct: "It appears (says the letter) that the Spanish government has decided on proclaiming that the authorities of Cuba exceeded their powers in the affair of the Black Warrior as regards the two principal points of it—the description of the cargo and the time allowed for the production of the ship's manifest. In consequence, it is disposed to accord a just indemnity." Assuming this information to be true, it is gratifying to know that Mr. Marcy's argument has had the effect of securing an adjustment of this affair, which will be consummated upon taking the necessary proof as to the amount of the damages."

The same letter to which the Union refers stated that the affair would have been settled long since but for Mr. Soule's unwillingness to negotiate upon the subject—he desiring war.

The Union expresses much gratification at this result, but says that this is only *one* of a long series of grievances which require, and for which the Government will demand, redress; and also that there is little hope of peaceful intercourse between the two countries in future.

The Union does not like to give up Cuba.

The following is the letter to which the Union refers:

Mr. Soule and the French and Spanish Governments.

Translated from the Courier des Etats Unis, March 19.

Mr. Gaillardet writes from Paris:—The Spanish Cortes have repelled two fresh attempts which have been made to secure the liberty of religious worship in the capitals of the province, and the seaports; and these attempts have had for their adversaries the leaders of the party who style themselves Progressionists. The telegraph assures us beside that the Cabinet has admitted that the two principal demands of the American Government in the affair of the Black Warrior were founded in justice: and that punishment would be inflicted upon the agents at the port of Havana who have violated the laws. It was the presence of Mr. Soule which prevented this acknowledgment from being made earlier. But he is scarcely gone before the eyes of Castilian equity are opened and enlightened. * * * * You know already, doubtless, that on its side the French Government has shown that with the same Mr. Soule has disappeared every cloud between France and America, in assisting at the *fete* given on the birthday of Washington. But to the gracious smiles which have been exchanged may succeed new grimaces, if it should prove true that Mr Mason is to be replaced by Mr. Dudley Mann, who has followed Mr. Soule in his retreat.

The National Intelligencer, referring to the announcement in the Union, says:—

"We confess we have read this assurance, complimentary as it is to the honorable Secretary, with sincere pleasure. There are few men in the country, we hope, who would not prefer obtaining satisfaction from an offending nation by the power of reason rather than the argument of cannon balls, and all good men must rejoice that our foreign affairs are confided to hands capable of adjusting our difficulty with Spain (not proverbial for diplomatic celerity) by the honorable weapons of argument and persuasion. We may excuse the slowness of their operation, since they have at last effected a cure.

"We wish, however, that the Government paper, when it announced such pleasant news, could have permitted the country to enjoy one day's respite from the 'rough frown of war.' We know that it has for a week or two past recommenced ringing the changes on "Spanish outrages," past, present, and to come, and seemed to have been, from the influence of some evil wind in politics, we suppose, suddenly imbued with a desire to prepare the heart of the nation afresh for war with Spain; yet we think there is hardly even a respectable fillibuster who will not agree with us that it was an offence against good manners and official propriety, not to allow a single day to pass, after telling the country that our old ally had made amends for one injury, before it proceeded to shake its fist in her face and remind her that, although she had satisfactorily settled one account, we had a plenty more behind, and meant to exact the uttermost farthing, or she would, in the language of our bellicose friend, *Major Downing*, have to "smell thunder."

New Goods.—The Fayetteville Merchants are now receiving their Spring Stocks. Our wholesale dealers can offer such inducements to purchasers as will make it to their interest to patronize this market.—*N. C.*

KENTUCKY.—The Know Nothings have nominated a full ticket for State officers—half Whigs and half Democrats.

THE U. S. SENATE.—Besides other States heretofore mentioned as failing to elect Senators, Missouri, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and California will be without full representation in the Senate.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.—By an explosion in the Midlothian Coal Pits, Chesterfield Co. Va., on Monday last, 37 persons were killed and a large number wounded.

NEW YORK MORALS.—In arguing a motion to allow one of the murderers of Poole to be bailed, a lawyer urged to the Judge, that his client, the accessory before the fact to the murder, "was a man of property, and doing an extensive butcher business." The appeal was successful. Judge Morris allowed Jim Irving, who is said to be the most guilty of all the plotters of the murder of Poole, to be bailed in the sum of $10,000, which he readily obtained, and was forthwith discharged from prison. The Judiciary of New York must be at a low ebb, when such an argument prevails. In this part of the world, a lawyer would never dream of employing it; or if he did, he would stand a fair chance of being committed himself for contempt.

The same N. Y. paper which mentions this fact, gives the particulars of the connivance of a number of policemen in various offences, to overlook which they were regularly and systematically bribed. A number of disorderly houses were thus protected from the law, until the demands of the policemen became so incessant and exorbitant, that the offenders thought it better to disclose the affair rather than to ruin themselves by continuing to pay.

New York is all sorts of a place.

THE SOULE NEGOTIATIONS.—Another batch of this diplomatic correspondence is published in the Intelligencer. As a part of it there is a long correspondence between Signor Pacheco, the Spanish Minister of Foreign affairs, Mr. Perry, our charge d'affairs at Madrid, Mr. Soule and Mr. Marcy. The gist of it is, that Signor Pacheco proposed the appointment of a mixed commission, to settle all claims pending between the American and Spanish Governments, which was declined by Mr. Soule, by instructions from Mr. Marcy, on the ground that the majority of the claims did not involve disputable facts, or principles of a doubtful import.

A letter from Mr. Soule to Mr. Marcy refers to the Ostend Conference, in which he says, that from present indications Cuba could be obtained peaceably.

"But (says Mr. S.) if it were otherwise—if it is to bring upon us the calamity of a war—let it be now, while the great powers of this continent are engaged in that stupendous struggle, which cannot but engage all their strength and tax all their energies as long as it lasts, and may, before it end, convulse them all. Neither England or France would be likely to interfere with us."

This appears to us to be shockingly discreditable to our country. Like much of the Soule correspondence, it ought never to have seen the light—the President having full power to withhold all matter of the kind injurious to the public interests.

Mr. Soule's argument that we might take Cuba by force whilst England and France have their hands full, reminds us of an occurrence among a parcel of school boys. One of them, a little fellow, had a knife which was much coveted by a big boy, who had no scruples about appropriating it to himself except the fear of a stout brother of the little fellow, who generally accompanied him to school. At last, however, the owner of the knife and the big rogue met alone. "Now," said the latter, "your brother aint here, and I mean to lick you and take your knife." The other school boys would call this cowardly; the law would call it highway robbery. But Mr. Soule has studied international law as understood by Locofocoism, and would say it was all right.

THE WILMINGTON AND CHARLOTTE RAIL ROAD.—The Journal and Herald are exhorting the people of the section through which this road is to pass to bestir themselves, raise the stock and build the road speedily. In an article in the Herald on the subject, we find the following statement of population, products, &c., of the counties interested, taken from the census of 1850:

"The population of New Hanover, in 1850, was 17,668; Columbus, 5,909; Robeson, 12,826; Richmond, 9,818; Anson, 13,489; Union, 10,051; Mecklenburg, 13,914; Lincoln, 7,746; Gaston, 8,073; Cleveland, 10,396; Rutherford, 13,550. Total, 123,440.

"The total amount of improved lands in these counties is 711,932 acres; unimproved, 2,462,281 acres; cash value of farms, $8,975,219; value of live stock, $2,656,966; value of animals slaughtered, $763,501; number of Horses, 22,217; Sheep, 93,906; Swine, 238,084; Milch Cows, 35,262; other Cattle, 75,874; Bushels of Wheat, 322,975; Rye, 10,676; Corn, 3,265,091; Oats, 475,167; lbs. of Rice, 1,697,656; Tobacco, lbs. 20,015; Ginned Cotton, lbs. 10,014,000; Wool, lbs. 142,073; Peas and Beans, bushels, 182,577; Irish Potatoes, bu., 66,282; Sweet, do. do., 733,681; Beeswax and Honey, lbs. 52,644; value of home made manufactures, $266,980; pounds of Butter, 694,328; do. Cheese, 10,401; tons of Hay, 19,403.

"These statistics, taken five years ago, give the reader some idea of the Agricultural resources of these Counties, and serve as a base for future calculations. Of course no adequate conception of the wealth and resources of these Counties can be formed from the above exhibit. Nor, can any calculation be made as to the wonderful increase in products, and value, in case of the construction of the proposed Road."

WHAT'S IN A NAME.—We noticed in the list of acts passed by the late Congress one to change the name of a Mississippi steamer from Franklin Pierce to Texana. The N. O. Delta says that the owners of the boat petitioned Congress to change the name because, under the present name, she had run into such bad repute and met with such bad luck, that a change was absolutely necessary to ensure any sort of success. Congress passed the bill, and after much delay, the President signed it, and the boat started for St. Louis with a new name and a first rate freight, the first, the Captain swore, she had ever had since he owned her!

The name of the President will have to change too, before the Democracy can expect any streak of luck again.

DIED,

In Robeson county, near the Cross Roads, after an illness of eight days, Mrs. MARGARET GALBREATH, wife of Neill Galbreath and second daughter of Neill and Sarah McNeill, of Cumberland county. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and bore her illness with true Christian patience and resignation to the will of God.—[Com.

Argus copy.

At Philippsburg, Miss., on the 3d inst., Mr. JAMES J. GARRETT.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[Banks's Line.] March 26, Str Jas R Grist, with goods for Hunt, Adderton & Co, T C Pfohl, Boner & Crist, T J Boner & Clinard, S T Hawley & Son, King, Hege & Co, E A Vogler & Co, R & A Murphy, J A Pemberton, J C Thompson, J Kyle, Lash & Bro, E W Lineback, F Fries, C D Keelen, W H Carver, Rockfish Co, W F & E F Moore, J Ottarburg, Murphy, McRorie & Co, Webb & Bro, J G & T B Lash, E Penry, H & E J Lilly, S S McCubbins, Union Factory, E Carroll, Hall & Sackett, C Ebert.

[Orrell's Line.] March 26, Str Sun with goods for McArn & Lilly, E Lilly, A Johnson, Jr, A W Steel, R W Kinlaw & Co, A Z Reight, H T Weatherly, J B, E W Willkings & Co, A Robbins & Co, Sullivan & Bell, Shemwell & McDonald, Hall & Sackett, W F & E F Moore, Starr & Williams, T C Smith, D Lewis, W W Porter, J Green, Dr Buie, J W Dick, C T Haigh & Sons.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 22.—Schr. E Kidder fm N York. 23.—Schrs. Alba, W L Cogswell, C Roberts, J P Wetherell, and Gulf Stream fm N York, H Nutt, and L Whetham fm Philad, Araminta and H P Russell fm Baltimore, Bell, Pearl and Volante fm Jacksonville, Telegraph fm Hyde, Washington fm Wiscasset. 24.—Schr. J S Wilson fm New York.

☞ Mr. C. C. McCrummen is authorised to settle subscription and advertising accounts for this office. He will attend the Superior Courts in this Circuit.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 26.

BACON—	9 a 9½	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	27 a 28
CANDLES—F. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans,	33 a 35
Adamantine	28 a 30	NAILS—	5½ a 5¾
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	85 a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	12 a 13	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	13½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	00 a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	1 85 a 2 00
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Fair to good,	7½ a 8½	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.,	7½ a 7¾	Flaxseed,	0 00 a 1 25
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
Gunny,	15 a 17½	SHOT—	
Dundee,	14 a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00 a
Burlaps,	00 a 00	Buck,	2 25 a
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach Brandy,	1 00 a
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	a 65
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	a 55
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	Northern "	a 50
FEATHERS—	40 a 45	N. E. Rum,	60 a 65
FLOUR—		Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Family,	8 25 a 8 37½	Fr. Brandy,	$4 a 6 00
Superfine,	8 00 a 8 12½	American Gin,	75 a 80
Fine,	7 75 a 7 87½	Holland do,	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	7 25 a 7 50	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	11 a 12
Corn,	1 00 a 1 10	Crushed,	10 a 11
Wheat,	$0 a 0 00	St. Croix,	9 a
Oats,	65 a 70	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Peas,	80 a 90	New Orleans,	6 a 8
Rye,	1 00 a	TALLOW—	11 a 12
HIDES—Dry,	10 a 11	TOBACCO—	
Green,	4 a 5	Leaf,	none.
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	a 5½	WHITE LEAD—$	2½ a 2 50
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a	8 x 10,	2½ a 2¾
LARD—	10 a 10½	10 x 12,	2¾ a
LEAD—	8 a	WOOL—	13 a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—receipts to-day large; prices unchanged.

Cotton—we report no change; buyers are afraid to buy, and sellers to sell; all anxious for the next European news.

Flour not quite so firm; receipts fair.

Corn steady. Oats, none.

Yellow dip 2 10; Scrape 1 10; Spirits 35 to 36.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 2 60; hard 1 60. Spirits quiet at 40. Common Rosin 1 10 for large bbls. Tar 1 80. Cotton 8½ to 8¾. 3 rafts Timber sold at 7 25, 7 50 and 6 50, cash and 90 days.

At New York, cotton upward and firm. Flour higher. Southern 9 12 to 9 81. Spirits Turpentine dull and declining, at 43½ to 45.

At Charleston, cotton 7½ to 9½.

Total receipts of cotton, 1,815,893 bales, against 2,050,825 last year. Decrease 234,932.

JOHN H. WHITNEY,

A Pianist from Boston,

IS stopping for a few days at the Fayetteville Hotel. If any Ladies would like to have their Pianos tuned they can have it done by sending in their address.
March 26. 1tpd

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at public auction on Saturday, the 31st inst., at the Market House in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, the new House and Lot on Person street, nearly opposite the dwelling of Mr. Owen Houston. The House has four rooms, and is well finished inside. There is a Kitchen, &c., attached. Also, a well of good water on the lot.
WM. WATSON.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.
March 24. -1t

50 Bushels best SEED RICE, for sale by M. W. JESSUP.
March 22, 1855. 86-2tpd

SHEMWELL HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.
P. SHEMWELL.
March 24, 1855. 86-6m

SPRING TRADE, 1855.

OUR GOODS are now coming in Store, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, AND BONNETS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HARDWARE, AND
READY MADE CLOTHING.

We offer our stock at usual low rates for CASH, or to prompt paying Customers.

Being desirous of confining our trade to the Dry Goods line, we offer our stock of Hardware at reduced prices.

We hope and expect that those indebted to us will come prepared to square accounts.
HALL & SACKETT.
March 26. 86-tf
Greensboro' Patriot copy.

AMONGST the many things that make up the circle of domestic happiness, is a Daguerreotype taken by CROWL, for one Dollar and upwards, at his Rooms over Foulkes & McRae's Drug Store, Hay Street, directly opposite Fayetteville Hotel.
Fayetteville, March 26. 1t

LUMBER WANTED FOR THE JAIL.

THE following lumber is wanted for the repairs of the fencing at the Jail. It must be of good heart stuff, and the posts must be of lightwood.

30	Posts, 9 feet long,	6 by 8	inches.
43	" 8 "	5 by 6	"
74	Railing, 16 "	3 by 4	"
37	Boards, 16 "	1½ by 12	inches wide.
604	Pailing, 5 "	1½ by 6	"
400	" 7 "	1½ by 6	"

Wanted immediately, to be delivered on the Jail Lot. The Bill counts about 8,600 feet.
EDW'D LEE WINSLOW,
JOHN WADDILL, jr.,
E. W. BARGE,
G. DEMING,
D. G. McRAE,
Committee.
Fayetteville, March 26, 1855. 86-2t
Carolinian copy.

Devereux's Equity, Vol. 2.

FOR SOME years past this volume of the Reports of the Supreme Court of North Carolina has been out of print. The subscribers have in press a 2d edition, revised and corrected, which they will be happy to furnish to such gentlemen of the profession as have incomplete sets. Orders are solicited. Should they be encouraged sufficiently by the sale of this volume, they propose to follow it by a re-print of Devereux's 1st, 3d, and 4th Law, and Dev. & Battle's 1st Law, all of which are out of print. E. J. HALE & SON.
March 1855.

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 12th of March, my negro boy Henry. Said boy is 25 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, bright complexion, a small scar on one cheek, believed to be the right, a very large tumor on the inside of his right thigh; had on when he left a round coat of coarse Jeans cloth of a dark colour, and pants of the same; took with him a blue mixed coat, an old black satin vest, with other articles of clothing not known. When last heard from he was making his way in the direction of Fayetteville, and passed as a waggoner. A reward of $20 will be given for his confinement in any jail so that I can get him, or his delivery to me near Graham, Alamance county. GEORGE FOUST.
March 23, 1855. 86*tf

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. BASON

HAS the pleasure and begs leave to make known to the Ladies and Gentlemen of **Fayetteville and vicinity,** that he expects to make his annual visit in APRIL.

N. B. Communications by letter or otherwise will be promptly attended the first opportunity after his arrival.
Feb'y 28. 79-tf

Brandy and Whiskey for Sale.

I WANT to sell out all of my Brandy, Whiskey, Wine, &c., before Saturday next.
JAS. G. COOK.
March 26. 86-2t

NEW BOOKS.

NORTH and South; Inez, a tale of the Alamo; The Mystic Circle, and Am. Hand-Book of Masonry; Monteith's 1st Lessons in Geography; Botany of the Southern States, by Darby; Key to Greenleaf's National Arithmetic, &c., &c. Also further supplies of The Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern; High Life in N. York; Stray Yankee in Texas; The News Boy; Heir of Redcliff; Heart's Ease, &c., &c., just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.

LAND AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold on Wednesday, the 18th day of April next, at the Town Hall, a good building lot containing about one acre, and has on it a tolerable House. This lot is situated in one of the most pleasant locations in Town, and joins Mrs. Fitzharris on the East. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
JAMES KYLE, Jr.,
Agent for Wm. H. Tams.
March 26, 1855. 86-4t

FOR SALE.

A PAIR OF MULES, they are of good size and young, work well and kind in gear, and are as safe under the saddle as any work horse. They are No. 1 Mules. Also, a light wagon and gear for two Mules, and also a well built cart.
JOHN E. PATTERSON.
March 27, 1855. 86-2w

CLERK AND MASTER'S SALE

OF LARGE AND VALUABLE TRACTS OF LAND

IN THE COUNTIES OF BLADEN AND NEW HANOVER, And of TWO VALUABLE LOTS in Wilmington.

ON the 5th day of MAY next, (being the Tuesday of the County Court of Bladen,) the tracts of Land hereinafter referred to, will be offered for sale by public auction, at or near the Court House in Elizabethtown, in the County of Bladen, viz:

1st.—300 acres in the County of New Hanover, adjoining the lands of Mrs. John D. Beatty, on the east side of South River.

2d.—450 acres adjoining the tract above referred to and known as the Lee Land

3d.—121 acres contained in three small adjoining tracts, and adjoining the tract last referred to, being the same which were conveyed to the late W. H Beatty by Benjamin Daniel and Michael Chinners.

4th.—3¾ acres, including the Mineral Spring, near the residence of James Kerr, Esq.

The tracts of land hereinafter referred to, all lying in the County of Bladen.

5th.—38 acres conveyed to the late W. H. Beatty by Alex. L. Harvey by deed, dated August 8th, 1826, and described in said deed as the Ashe land, belonging to John Brown.

6th.—470 acres in Thumb Swamp, joining the lands of Bradley Simpson, and of the heirs of —— Johnson.

7th.—60 acres in Thumb Swamp, adjoining the tract last referred to.

8th.—640 acres in Colly Swamp, lying a short distance below Bevan's Bridge.

9th.—640 acres in Colly Swamp, adjoining the tract last referred to, on the South.

10th.—300 acres on the east side of Colly Swamp, at Jacob Johnston's footway.

11th.—200 acres on the east side of Colly Swamp, joining the tract last referred to.

12th.—A tract on the east side of Colly Swamp, joining the tract last referred to, conveyed by G. J. White, (Sheriff,) to the late W. . Beatty, by deed, dated Nov. 4th, 1823.

13th.—640 acres on both sides of Colly Swamp, adjoining the lands of George Russ.

14th.—100 acres on east side of Colly Swamp, joining the lands of George Russ.

15th.—300 acres on north-east side of Colly Swamp, and in Rowan Swamp, joining the lands of Enoch Hawes and others.

16th.—55 acres on east side of Colly Swamp, joining the lands of George Russ.

17th.—175 acres in two adjoining tracts, on the north-east side of the Cape Fear River, and on the north-east side of White Oak Swamp, known as the Squire's land.

18th.—400 acres formerly known as the Knapp land, lying in Buckle Swamp, and joining the tract last referred to, now known as Beatty's Salt Marsh land.

19th.—437½ acres in Buckle Swamp, joining the tract last referred to, formerly known as the Bordeaux land.

20th.—100 acres in Buckle Swamp, joining the tract last referred to.

21st.—400 acres on both sides of Colly Swamp, immediately below Prior's or Evans' Bridge.

22d.—100 acres on the south side of Colly Swamp, joining the tract last referred to.

23d.—400 acres contained in two adjoining tracts, lying on Colly Swamp, and adjoining the Campbell land, conveyed to the late W. H. Beatty, by G. J. White, Sheriff, by deed of August 6th, 1823.

24th.—135 acres on the east side of Lyon Swamp, adjoining the lands of Aaron Larkins.

25th.—70 acres on the east side of Colly Swamp, joining a tract of 200 acres patented to John Sikes.

26th.—50 acres on the west side of Colly Swamp, patented by Evan Bevan.

27th.—45 acres on John Swamp, patented to John S. Pearson.

28th.—100 acres on the south-west side of Black Lake, patented to the late W. H. Beatty.

29th.—376 acres lying between Tussica Bay and Colly Swamp, conveyed by J. B. White to W. H. Beatty.

30th.—100 acres on west side of Black River, patented to W. H. Beatty, Jan'y 5, 1855.

31st.—154 acres on south-west side of Moore's Swamp, patented to W. H. Beatty, Sept. 8th, 1824.

32d.—400 acres on west side of Moore's Swamp, adjoining lands of C. J. Dickson, patented to W. H. Beatty, April 18th, 1846.

33d.—50 acres on west side of Black River, conveyed to W. H. Beatty by Calvin J. Dickson.

A particular description of each tract, by its metes and bounds will be given at the time of the sale.

These tracts comprise very valuable bodies of land for Turpentine and Timber, and for Agricultural purposes.

On Tuesday, 1st day of May next, at the Market House, in the town of Wilmington, the TWO LOTS in said town, hereinafter referred to, will be sold by public auction, viz:

The Lot at north-western intersection of Third Street with Brunswick street, measuring 80 feet on Third Street and 155 on Brunswick.

The Lot at the south-western intersection of Third Street with Brunswick Street, 85 feet on Brunswick and 155 feet on Third.

The Tracts of Land and Town Lots will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years, and bonds with good and sufficient security, bearing interest from the day of sale, will be required from the purchasers.
O. P. MEARES, Clerk and Master
in Equity, for the County of New Hanover.
March 20, 1855. 86-tM

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Cumberland County, North Carolina, on the 23d instant, as runaways, two negro men who say their names are ANTHONY and ABRAHAM, and belong to Snow B. Caraway of Lenoir County, North Carolina, and were hired for the year to John Phelps of Brunswick County, North Carolina, and runaway from said Phelps. Anthony is about 21 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs about 165 lbs. and of dark complection; had on when brought to Jail a wool hat, grey woollen sack coat and pantaloons. Abraham is about 32 years old, weighs about 140, 5 feet 6 inches high, and of dark complection; had on when brought to Jail a wool hat, grey woollen sack coat and pantaloons. The owner of said slaves is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay all legal charges, and take them away, or they will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases.
JOHN D. McARTHUR, Jailer.
March 26, 1855. 86*tf

JAMES I. BRYAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Respectfully informs Makers and Dealers in NAVAL STORES, that, having received the appointment of Inspector of the above articles, he is prepared to give prompt attention to all business in his line which may be committed to his charge.
March 7, 1855. 81-3mpd

TO SELL.
A NEW TWO-HORSE WAGON, complete. Also, a fine family Harness Horse.
J. & T. WADDILL.
March 7, 1855. 81-

Fresh Camphine and Burning Fluid
just received and for sale by J. N. SMITH.
March 12. 82-1m

TRUSSES.
ABDOMINAL Supporters, Shoulder Braces. Suspensory Bandages, Surgical Instruments. Electro Magneto Machines, &c., &c.
A large assortment of the above articles just received and for sale by the subscriber, viz:
Chases', Hull's, Van Horne's Marshes', and Goulding's Double and Single Trusses.
Also, G. E. French Trusses.
Spring and Lace Elastic Abdominal Supporters; Shoulder Braces for Adults and Children; Suspensory Bandages; Lace Knee Caps and Stockings for Varicose Veins; Maw's Enema apparatus; Syringes, (self and single); Electro Magneto Machines; Cupping Instruments, &c., &c. J. N. SMITH, Druggist,
North East Corner Market Square.
March 12. 82-3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
AT March Term of Cumberland County Court, the undersigned qualified as Administrator of William R. Valentine. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are required to present them for payment within the time limited by Act of Assembly, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

FURTHER NOTICE.
ON Thursday, the 5th April, at the Store of the deceased, on Hay Street, I shall expose to sale all his stock in trade, a horse, buggy, and other articles, including a stock of goods. Terms, 6 months credit—purchaser to give bond with approved security.
E. J. LILLY.
March 12. 82-3w

To Merchants and Manufacturers of Tin-Ware.
I HAVE on hand now, and shall keep a supply of Tin Plate, Block Tin, Iron Wire Rivets, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, &c.
—ALSO—
A large assortment of plain and Japaned Tin Ware of my own Manufacture, at wholesale and retail.
C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.
March 12, 1855. 82tf

TO PLANTERS.
THE undersigned has been appointed agent for the sale of "KETTLEWELL'S CHEMICAL SALTS," or, "RENOVATOR OF THE SOIL," acknowledged by those who have given it a fair trial, to be one of the best renovators of the soil, and fertilizers in the production of Cotton and Corn, that has ever been offered to the public; said to be far superior to Guano alone, in that it not only stimulates the growth of vegetation, but supplies durably a deficiency in the soil for the above productions, adding greatly to its yield. Pamphlets explanatory of the character of the article, will be furnished those desiring them, and orders for the Renovator will be promptly attended to by HENRY NUTT, agent for the State of North Carolina, at Wilmington.
March 7. 81-1m

NEW FIRM.
THE undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the name and style of COUNCIL, RAY & Co., for the purpose of carrying on the mercantile business, at the stand formerly occupied by Council & Ray, where they expect to keep a general assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods. They hope by close attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.
JOHN T. COUNCIL.
ALEXANDER RAY.
JOHN A. NICHOLSON.
March 12, 1855. 82tf

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the late firm of COUNCIL, CAIN & Co., are earnestly requested to call and settle, as longer indulgence cannot be given.
COUNCIL & RAY.
March 12, 1855. 82tf

SCOTCH ALE!
150 DOZ. EDINBURGH ALE. Also, an assortment of FRENCH PICKLES of superior flavor; also, SALMON, LOBSTER, OYSTERS, BRANDY PEACHES in hermetically sealed tin canisters.
Just received by W. DRAUGHON.
March 8, 1855. 81-4w

HORSE'S CORDIAL,
Barry's Tricopherous,
Cod Liver Oil, (R. & C.,)
Sanl's Sarsaparilla,
Ayer's Pectoral,
Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry,
Citrate Magnesia,
Congress Water,
For sale by J. N. SMITH.
March 12. 82-1m

DENTISTRY.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.,
RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity.
He intends remaining in this place until the first of July, and may be found at his room near the Market.
Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
To those who are in need of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, Dr. Benbow takes pleasure in stating that he is behind in no improvement.
N. B. Persons from the country will find it much to their advantage to inform me as to the time when they intend visiting me.
March 6. 81-tf

Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company.
THERE will be a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held in the town of Wilmington, on Thursday, the 19th April 1855. As business of importance will be before the meeting, a punctual attendance is requested. By order of the President and Board of Directors.
HENRY A. LONDON, Sec'y.
March 10. 82-tm

LAND FOR SALE.
FOR sale a tract of LAND containing some 1000 to 1200 acres, on the East side of Cape Fear, fronting on the Cape Fear one mile, three miles below the Bridge, finely suited to farming. Any one wishing a fine farm would do well to see these Lands before buying.
Apply to JONATHAN EVANS.
Dec. 29, 1854. 62tf

CASH OR BARTER.
THE subscribers offer for cash, barter, or approved paper—
40 HHDS. MOLASSES.
10,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon.
200 bales Hay.
20 bbls. Mess Pork.
600 sacks Salt.
5 casks Rice.
25 bbls. Refined Sugar.
30 kegs Nails.
10 bbls. Glue.
500 casks Lime.
Osnaburgs, Sheetings, and Cotton Yarn, by the bale.
The above Goods will be sold very low, if applied for soon.
BENBOW, KYLE & CO.
July 5, 1854. 11tf

NOTICE.
OUR friends in the country will please not trouble us with any forwarding business; we are not prepared for it.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan'y 11, 1855. 66tf

W. A. HUSKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 10, 1855. 74-tf

RAMSEY & BRO.,
General Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
Wilmington and Fayetteville,
And Agents for Express Line of Steamboats
AT FAYETTEVILLE.
M. J. RAMSEY.] [N. A. RAMSEY.
August 29, 1854. 26tf

W. H. MARSH,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 16 67-3m

Worth & Utley,
Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,
Fayetteville, N. C.
J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

JAMES E. METTS,
Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
August 23, 1854. 26tf

R. M. ORRELL,
FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 10, 1851. 62-tf

T. C. WORTH,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Usual advances made on consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.
Particular attention given by G. W. DAVIS to purchasing Cargoes, procuring Freights for Vessels, &c.
Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.
Usual advances made on consignments.
Jan'y 17, 1855. 63- tf

CHARLES BANKS,
CONFECTIONER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c
GREEN STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 1, 1853. 73tf

J. S. BANKS,
Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

STARR & WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.
J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS
April 28, 1852. 86tf

W. P. ELLIOTT,
General Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
June 10, 1854. 4tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1854. 67y

WILKINSON & ESLER,
DEALERS IN
Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,
AND IMPORTERS OF
SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Market St., Wilmington, N. C.
Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

K. M. MURCHISON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
July 3, 1854. 10-tf

SAMUEL W. PEPPER,
SUCCESSOR TO
HENRY I. PEPPER & SON.
Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware.
No. 175 Chesnut St., (Opposite the State House,)
PHILADELPHIA.
May 22, 1854. 4Ypd

MALLETT & PAULMIER,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
135 Front Street,
NEW YORK.
P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER
August 16, 1852. 18tf

WILLIAM A. GWYER,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DISTILLERS' AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.
PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of NAVAL STORES. I have ample facilities for conducting the business; and extensive Wharves and Warehouses to protect SPIRITS TURPENTINE from exposure. NAVAL STORES, FLOUR, COTTON, &c., will be shipped to any House in New York, or to other Markets if desired; and liberal CASH ADVANCES made on consignments. I refer to the following Distillers:—
E Hannum, Wayne county.
E. H. Woodard & Co., Earpsborough.
W. Earpe & Co., "
A. G. Thornton Esq. Johnston county.
Spencer Fountain, Esq. "
B. R. Hinnant, Esq. "
Messrs. Bridges & Durham, "
" Blow & O'Neal "
" Searles & Adams, Sampson county.
" M. & G. Lee, "
D. T. Durham, "
B. Godwin, Esq. Robeson county.
C. W. Crawford, Esq. "
Lovet Peacock, Esq. Columbus county.
W. J. Outland & Co., Bladen county, &c.
June 9, 1854. 4-tf

FAYETTEVILLE BOOK STORE.
A. E. TAYLOR,
(Opposite the New Female College,)
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
DEALER in Miscellaneous and School Books, Blank Books of all kinds, Stationery of every variety, Music and Musical Instruments; in fact every thing to make up a complete stock in the Book and Stationery trade. All books not in store, furnished at the shortest notice. He invites the public to call and examine, being determined to please all.
Jan'y 9, 1854. 65-tf

BENJAMIN R. HUSKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
MAY be found at the Office formerly occupied by Walter A. Huske, Esq., on Bow Street.
Will attend the Counties of Moore, Cumberland and Robeson. And obtain Bounty Land and Pensions under the various acts.
March 15, 1855. 84tf

H. L. HOLMES,
Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.
OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess street, under Journal office.
Dec. 12. 48-tf

J. G. SMITH,
HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING SALOON,
Opposite the Fayetteville Bank.
ALL kinds of Perfumeries, Hair Oils, Shaving and Toilet Soap for sale.
I also keep a good supply of choice Cigars and Tobacco.
Oct. 18, 1854. 41-Y

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1853. 79-tf

1854.
SPRING SUPPLY.

Drs. **FOULKES & MACRAE,**
Wholesale & Retail Druggists,
Are now receiving their Spring and Summer supply of
Drugs, Medicines & Chemicals,
Dye-Woods and Dye-Stuffs,
Oils, Paints, and Painters' Articles,
VARNISHES,
French, English and American Perfumery,
Fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps,
Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes, Paint Brushes,
Surgical and Dental Instruments,
Trusses and Supporters of all kinds,
Pure Wines and Brandies for Medical purposes,
Extracts for Flavoring,
Choice Toilet and Fancy Articles, &c.
☞ They make their purchases for CASH, and offer goods equally as low as they can be obtained from any similar establishment in this section.
Warranted to be Fresh, Pure and Genuine.
Orders from the country promptly filled, and satisfaction guarantied with regard both to price and quality.
Hay street, next door West of H. & E. J. Lilly.
March 17, 1854. 80tf

TO PASSENGERS.
THE Steamer SUN will leave this place every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 15 minutes after Sunrise; and Wilmington every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, with Passengers and Freight.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.
Fayetteville, May 31, 1854. 1-tf

LUTTERLOH & CO.
THE undersigned having on the 20th May last formed a Copartnership under the name and style of "LUTTERLOH & CO." for the purpose of transacting a general Boating business on the Cape Fear River, the Steamer Fanny Lutterloh has been repaired, and is now in superior order for freighting and carrying passengers. She will make regularly two trips a week, leaving Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 15 minutes after Sunrise, and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 10 o'clock. The Steamer Rowan with a full complement of Flats will make one trip or more a week, as circumstances may require. The Boats of this line being of very light draft of water, shippers may rely on dispatch. The Steamer Fanny Lutterloh has made two trips a week, for the last twenty-two months, up to the 20th May, during the lowest state of the River. Shippers by our line may rely with certainty on dispatch.
W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.
J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
H. B. ELLIOTT,
J. F. MARSH,
W. P. ELLIOTT,
J. B. TROY, Jr.
July 25, 1854. 17tf

Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company.
THIS Company has been in successful operation since Feb'y 1853. It has paid all losses promptly, *without any assessment*, and it has still a small cash capital on hand.
Policies issued up to 13th May, No. 709, covering property to value o $1,151,862 00
Policies cancelled and expired 269,634 00
Amount now insured, $882,228 00
Amount Premium Notes, $164,669 61
Do do. cancelled and expired, 36,085 35
Do. do now on hand, $128,584 26
Averaging 14 57-100 per cent. on the amount insured.
Cash premiums received, $8,258 01
Fire losses adjusted and paid, $4,917 22
The Board take pleasure in stating that the Company is now in a condition to merit public confidence.—It is *established upon a foundation which cannot be moved.* We solicit a share of business.
DIRECTORS:
Geo. McNeill, H. L. Myrover, C. Benbow, Henry Lilly, James Kyle, J G. Shepherd, S. T. Hawley, David A. Ray, J. E. Williams, Thos. S. Lutterloh, N. A. Stedman, Wm. Sherwin, A. E. Hall, J. H. Cook, A. A. McKethan, Jas. G. Cook, C. Lutterloh.
OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.
L. B. LEMAY, General Agent.
May 20, 1854. 98Y

Page's Improved Patent Circular Saw Mills.
GEORGE PAGE & CO.,
N. Schroeder St., near West Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have greatly enlarged their manufacturing establishment, and that their facilities are now such as to enable them to execute all orders, with promptness, for their CELEBRATED PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, which have given so much satisfaction throughout the Union, as also STEAM POWERS of all sizes and kinds, HORSE POWERS, GRIST MILLS, CORN AND COB CRUSHERS, together with various other machines and implements to economise labor.
Since their Circular Saw Mills were invented by, and patented to the Senior Partner, they have made many improvements which render them perfect in all their details, and justly entitle them to be considered among the greatest labor saving inventions of the age.
A Phamphlet containing full descriptions of their *three classes of Mills*, prices, terms, capacity for sawing, &c., will be sent to any Gentleman applying for one by letter, post paid.
Having recently obtained damages in an action brought in the U. S. Circuit Court for the District of Maryland, for an infringement of their *Patents Rights*, they hereby forwarn the public from purchasing Mills, similar to theirs, from unauthorized builders, or their Agents.
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.,
JNO. M. ROSE.
May 26, 1854. 300Y

Sash, Blinds, &c.
THE Subscriber having become Agent for the sale of WINDOW SASH, BLINDS and DOORS of all sizes, will sell cheaper than has ever been sold in Fayetteville. Give me a call at my shop on Old Street.
He is prepared to execute all work in the Carpentering line, as he has several good workmen.
Jan'y 9, 1855. CHA'S F. ASKEW. 65-y

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
FAYETTEVILLE AND CENTRE PLANK ROAD CO.
A MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 30th day of MARCH, at the Town Hall, in Fayetteville, for the purpose of accepting or rejecting the amended Charter offered by the late Legislature.
A full attendance of the Stockholders, either in person or by proxy, is desired.
JAS. G. COOK,
Pres't F. & C. Plank Road Co.
Feb'y 20, 1855. 77-tt

M. A. BAKER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTORY.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of double and single-barrel Shot Guns; Game Bags; Shot Pouches; Powder Flasks; Drinking Cups and Flasks; Percussion Caps, of American, English and French make; Colt's Repeating, Allen's Revolving, Maynard's Repeating and Revolving Pistols, with Revolving Hammers; Allen's single Self-Cocking, from 2 to 6 inches; German Pistols of all qualities; Bowie Knives; Hunting Knives; Blowing Horns; Cane Guns; Air Guns. All of which are offered at wholesale or retail, on moderate terms.
Rifles made to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 900 yards. A good assortment constantly on hand.
Jobbing of all kinds executed with promptness and on reasonable terms.
All orders promptly attended to.
☞ Opposite the Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 4, 1854 28tf

C. T. Haigh & Sons
—OFFER FOR SALE—
SUGAR, Porto Rico and Cuba, in hhds.,
White, Granulated and Crushed, in barrels,
Rio, Laguira, and Old Java Coffee,
Bagging, Rope and Twine, Starch and Soap,
Mess Pork, Fish, Cheese,
Axes, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, and Trace Chains,
Blacksmith Tools,
New Orleans Molasses, in barrels,
White Havana Sugar,
Hoop Iron for Cotton, or for Turpentine barrels,
Lead, Shot, Nails and Spikes,
Sperm and Adamantine Candles,
Tanners' Oil.
Nov. 3, 1854. 46tf

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.
For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.
Jan. 1, 1852. t

DAGUERREOTYPES.
FIRST CLASS
DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES
Taken at WEAR'S,
At Seventy-Five Cents.
ROOMS NEAR THE MARKET.
J. S. WEAR.
Feb'y 1. 72-tf

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC,
For 1855: price $1: for sale by
Feb 8 E. J. HALE & SON.

TURPENTINE LANDS.
WE will sell **1000** Acres of Pine Land, 17 miles West of Fayetteville, on the Centre Plank Road. This Land is well Timbered, and not a pine has been cut or boxed. The price is below the usual figure for such lands, and terms accommodating.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Feb. 6, 1855. 73-tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.
THE Trustees of this School have the satisfaction to announce to their patrons and the community at large, that they have secured the services of the Rev. GEO. B. SCOTT, M. A. of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, as Principal.
Mr. Scott has been long and favorably known, in this country, in Scotland, and in England, as an able, diligent, and successful Instructor of Youth.
The friends of Education are respectfully invited to a *personal* examination of the system, the new system, of Collegiate training pursued in this Institution, whereby instruction in all the branches of a polite, scientific, and accomplished Education, can be expeditiously and effectually acquired.
TERMS.—$8, $12, and $20, per session of five months—one-half payable in advance.
Board can be obtained at $8 per month
D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y.
Laurinburgh, Richmond county N. C.,
Feb. 3, 1855. 74-y

Cape Fear Lands for sale.
WE OFFER for sale that Valuable Plantation, known as the "ASHE PLACE," seven miles above Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear River, recently the property of Col. Nathan King, containing SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,—every acre of which is Cape Fear Bottoms, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. This Land requires no puffing as it is known to be the best farming lands on Cape Fear River. Terms will be made satisfactory if the right sort of purchaser is found.
T. S LUTTERLOH.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Feb. 6, '1855. 73-tf

STEAMER CHESTERFIELD.
Captain ALEX. McKENZIE.
THIS Boat is now running regularly between Charleston, Georgetown and Cheraw.
Freight consigned to the Agents in Charleston and Georgetown when shipped by the Chesterfield will be forwarded free of Commissions.
Agent at Charleston, S. & L. MOWRY & CO.
" " Georgetown, E. WATERMAN.
" " Cheraw, DAN'L A. HORN.
Cheraw, Feb'y 1855. 74-3m

Sash, Blinds and Doors.
G. S. BUIE & CO.
ARE now putting up in this place Machinery of the most improved kind for the manufacture of SASH, BLINDS and DOORS, which will enable us to furnish a good article and at less price than they have ever been sold in this market.
—ALSO—
Ornamental Mouldings of all kind, length and size. Machinery expected in a few days for planing, tonguing and grooving Flooring.
All orders addressed to G. S. Buie & Co. will receive prompt attention.
G. S. BUIE & CO.
Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1854. 48tf

Steam Engines—Fayetteville Manufacture.
WE are now prepared with all the necessary machinery for manufacturing STEAM ENGINES from five to sixty horse power, which we can furnish on as favorable terms as any Northern establishment.
Persons in want of Engines for Mills, Boats, &c. will perceive the advantage of having them made near home.
☞ An Engine of our own manufacture can be seen in operation at the Foundry.
HALL & BOLLINGER.
Dec. 7, 1853. 51-tf

WANTED.
A Good Turpentine Distiller to act at Kyle's Landing. Liberal price will be paid.
R. F. MURPHY.
Apr 12, 1854. 87-tf

WANTED.
A MAN with a small family, to take charge of my Plantation near Fayetteville, on the first of January next, as an Overseer. Evidence of sober and industrious habits will be required.
JNO. WADDILL, Jr.
Nov'r 27, 1854. 52tf

GOLDSBOROUGH
FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3d of Jan'y 1855, and ends on the 3d of June, 1855.
Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Professor of Mathematics
And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.
Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session, $50 00
Tuition in Primary Department, $10 00
Collegiate Department, $20 00
One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.
Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.
Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.
We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half, every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.
We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself. WM. K. LANE, Pres't Stockholders.
Dec. 13, 1854. 57-tf

Fall and Winter Goods.
J. & T. Waddill,
HAY STREET,
ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected stock of
Groceries,
Hardware,
Cutlery,
Blacksmith & Turpentine Tools,
Agricultural Implements,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Saddlery and Leather,
Heavy articles in the Drug line,
Ready-made Clothing, and
Staple Dry Goods.
This Stock we are prepared to Job or Retail.
Fayetteville, Oct. 24, 1854. 43tf
☞ We ask the Planters and Turpentine men to examine our Kerseys, Negro Blankets, Hats and Shoes.

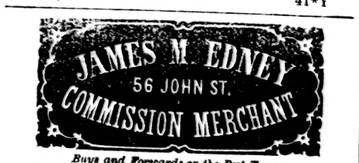
NOTICE.
THE late firm of JAMES & JONES is dissolved. The subscriber will in future conduct the business in his own name, and is prepared to do all kinds of Brick Work, White washing and Plastering, in the neatest style and on the best terms. He keeps constantly on hand an excellent article of White Lime, and the best Plaster of Paris. Persons wishing work in my line will please give me a call.
F. M. JAMES.
Oct. 30. 45-tf

WANTED.
1000 BUSHELS of Rye; 500,000 lbs. well dried Rye straw, for which the highest market prices will be paid on delivery at our Store in Lower Fayetteville.
JESSUP & CO.
July 1, 1854. 10-tf

J. W. BAKER
Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of
FURNITURE
ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.
Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.
Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the bet manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.
November 2, 1854. 45tf

EARTHEN WARE.
I HAVE now in Store (received within two weeks past) the LARGEST STOCK of
EARTHEN WARE
ever offered in this Market, comprising a general assortment of
Blue and ***Pink Printed,***
White Granite,
Blue Edged,
Painted, and
Cream Colored
DINNER, TEA, and TOILET WARE.
These Goods *were imported to my own order,* EXPRESSLY TO SUIT the Fayetteville WHOLESALE TRADE.
I have as usual, a good supply of
CHINA and GLASSWARE.
☞ ORDERS will be *carefully* filled at the lowest prices
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Nov. 6. 1854. 55-tf

WILLIAM BOW,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods and Groceries, Family Provisions, &c.
FOOT OF HAYMOUNT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Oct. 7, 1854. 41*Y



Buys and Forwards on the Best Terms,
Dry Goods, Groceries, Farming Implements, Books, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CARRIAGES, FRUIT TREES,
OR ANYTHING ELSE THAT CAN BE HAD IN THE
CITY OF NEW YORK,
AT 3% PER CENT. COMMISSION.
Refers to Hon. W. A. Graham, G. E. Badger, D. L. Swain, J. M. Morehead, C. P. Mendenhall, J. W. Osborn, N. W. Woodfin, and others
New York, 1854.

LOOK HERE.
THE Subscriber offers for sale, until Christmas, a Distillery and its fixtures, Cooper Shop, Dwelling and Store House. Also, 600 acres of Pine Land, very level and productive, and suitable for Turpentine. Only a portion of the Trees have been boxed, and the boxes have been used but one season. There is a large quantity of Turpentine land adjoining, which can be purchased.
The situation is healthy, with good water, and every convenience desirable. It lies on the McArthur Road, in the lower edge of Moore County.
A. B. JONES,
Juniper Spring, Moore county.
Oct. 26, 1854. 44*tf

NOTICE.
WE HAVE bought the Wagon Shop lately owned by Thos. C. Fuller, at the corner of Franklin and Maxwell streets, and are now PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS FOR
Timber Wagons, Road Wagons of all sizes, Carts, Drays, Wheel Barrows, and in short ANY AND EVERYTHING which lies within the sphere of the
WHEEL-WRIGHT and BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS.
We will use only the BEST MATERIALS which can be procured, and will guarantee our work to compare favorably with that done at any establishment in the Southern Country.
Repairs done neatly, promptly, and with dispatch. HORSE-SHOEING shall receive at our establishment prompt attention, and in this, as well as every other department of our business, we will give satisfaction. HOLLAND, WEISIGER & CO.

☞ I cheerfully recommend Messrs. Holland, Weisiger & Co. to the public generally and my former patrons They are practical Mechanics,—masters of their trade, and will please those who may favor them with their work. THOS. C. FULLER.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 3, 1855. 72*tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
AT March Term of Cumberland County Court, the subscriber qualified as Administrator of the estate of William McDougald, dec'd. All persons having claims against the Estate, are required to present them properly authenticated within the time limited by Act of Assembly, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. Debtors to said Estate are hereby required to make immediate payment.
JOHN P. McLEAN.
March 12, 1855. 83-81*2t

NOTICE.
I HEREBY forwarn all Persons from trading for two Notes given by me, and made payable to George H. Parker, for one Hundred Dollars each, one due September 1855, the other due September 1856. As I have not had value received for them, and do not intend paying them. ISAAC MELVIN.
Chalk Level, March 12. 81*3t

WANTED!
A FIRST rate Cooper and Turpentine Distiller. Apply to ROBERTSON & EVANS,
Lumber Bridge, Robeson.
March 17. 84*tf

WAGON MANUFACTORY.
THE Subscriber will carry on the **Wagon-Making** and **Blacksmithing** business in their various branches, in the town of Lumberton. He has engaged the services of JOSEPH C. LALLY, who for several years managed the Wagon Manufactory of Mr. Fuller, of Fayetteville; he has had much experience, and is very capable of managing the business.
Repairing done promptly.
ALFRED BIGGS
March 15, 1855. 84*tf

NOTICE.
LOST or mislaid, a Note of hand against A. G. Thornton for Fifty Dollars, interest from date, and dated the 27th of Sep. last. I forwarn all persons trading for said note, or the maker paying it to any person but myself.
BRYANT WILLIAMS.
Newton Grove, Sampson co., March 14. 84*3t

COOPERS' TOOLS.
WE have a large assortment of Coopers' Tools, of the very best quality, which we had manufactured expressly for our trade and know them to be good.
COOK & JOHNSON.
March 19. 84-*6w

LEATHER BANDS.
THE Subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York. CHAS. M. LINES,
New Market P. O., Randolph co., N. C.
Band shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River.
These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.
March 3, 1854. 75-*tf

KYLE'S LANDING.
THE subscriber offers for sale Kyle's Landing, with Still and fixtures. The Still is of 20 bbls. capacity. A full supply of Turpentine can be had to run said Still; with right for 5 acres of Land adjoining.
N. B.—All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle immediately, as further indulgence cannot be given, as the subscriber wants to settle with the whole world and the balance of mankind by Spring. R. F. MURPHY.
Kyles Landing, Jan'y 8. 64*tf

600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.
LYING on Big Rockfish, joining the lands of Mrs Wilkinson and John Davis, dec'd. Said land is in a virgin state,—excellent Turpentine land, with some Ton-Timber, and a large quantity of Log-Timber on it. I will sell the above tract low, and on easy terms. Apply to me at Fayetteville.
JOHN D. SMITH.
Jan'y 27. 70*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
In Equity, To Spring Term 1855.
Henry L. Johnson, Washington S. Johnson, Harriet Johnson, Gilbert McPherson and wife,
versus
Joshua James and wife Mary, Mary McEachin, Malcom McIntyre and wife Susan, Anna Sophia Johnson, Frances Johnson, Mary Johnson, John M. Johnson.
Petition for sale of Real Estate.
IT appearing to my satisfaction that Joshua James and wife, Anna Sophia Johnson, Francis Johnson, and John M. Johnson are non-residents of this State, they are hereby notified to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the foregoing petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them and a decree be rendered pro confesso.
R. S. FRENCH,
Clerk and Master in Equity.
Feb'y 27, 1855. 80-6t

Soldiers of Robeson County.
CONGRESS having recently passed an act granting more Land to soldiers or their widows, who under the act of 1850 received less than 160 acres, the undersigned will attend to procuring Land Warrants for those who received their warrants through him under the former act; and also for any others that may seek his services. No land, no pay.
THO. A. NORMENT.
Lumberton, March 5. 82-3t

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having on the 5th of March, 1855, taken letters of Administration, according to law, on the Estate of John Evans, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all creditors of said estate, to present their claims within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Debtors to said estate will make immediate payment.

FURTHER NOTICE.
WILL be sold at the late residence of the said John Evans, dec'd, 2 miles below Fayetteville, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., all the perishable property of said estate, consisting of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Fodder, Horses, Mules, Cattle and Hogs; one close Carriage and Harness, one Buggy and Harness, one Road Wagon, and 4 pair Gear, 2 Timber Wagons, one Cart; one Piano Forte, and other Household and Kitchen Furniture; Farming Utensils, &c.; one patent Reaper, said to reap from 15 to 20 Acres per day; one lot Tun Timber, about 40,000 feet, and many other articles. Also, an unexpired Lease of 5 years in the Plantation known as the McNabb place.
Six months' credit will be given, purchasers giving bond with two approved securities.
JAS. EVANS, Adm'r.
March 5, 1855. 82*3t